

THE
Frauds and Villanies
OF THE
COMMON PRACTICE
OF
PHYSICK,

From the Excesses of the Apothecaries Ignorance of Diseases, of the Badness of their Medicines, of their Quantities, and the great Prices of the little Doses, necessary to support their Numbers; And from the Deficiencies of the Industry and Knowledge of all Diseases and Medicines, and of the Diligence and Honesty of the Physicians corrupted by them, Demonstrated to be curable by the COLLEGE-DISPENSARY.

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Prosperum Scelus Virtus vocatur. Sal.

Difficillima est immanissimi cujusque Sceleris Fides. Quin.

L O N D O N :

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THE PREFACE.

Intelligent Reader,

BEfore you purchase a Book, you usually consult the *Preface*, if the Author pretends the Subject nearly concerns you, and if you can understand, and apply it to your Advantage. This presumes to prevent your being cheated of a large Part of your Money, and to secure to you a great Proportion, and probably the Total, of your Health and Life. It is universally own'd, that to admonish you not to be sharpen'd out of your Coyn is an acceptable Piece of Service : You may make a *Memorandum* of the value of Health and Life, when you Languish or are in Pain, or are apprehensive of Death, or you may consult a dying Friend upon the Case. You will find, that Physick is esteem'd, as all your

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best Liquid and Solid Foods are in the most severe Pressures of Thirst and Hunger.

You are to be now instructed from History, which is stil'd the Mirror of Human Life, and represents to us, in how many different manners, the various Follies and Madnesses have afflicted Mankind in all Times, and that the most Sovereign Remedy Wisdom or Prudence have been administred to prevent or preserve, when they have seiz'd on us. Our *English* History reports, that the People began to be pester'd and Kill'd by a new kind of bold Traders, who liv'd and grew very Rich by making the People take off many Parcels every Day of their Ware. But King *Henry VIII.* one of our most Learned and Magnanimous Princes, (who was often *incognito* informing himself of the Condition of his Subjects, and had many Gentlemen of the same Character near him, to improve his Observations) made a *Law*, with *his two Houses of Parliament*, to prevent the Quacks and Empiricks, from Preying at their Pleasure on the Publick. They declare in the Act; That the *Science and Cunning of Physick requires great Learning and ripe Experience; that a great number of Ignorant Persons, who have no Insight in the same, and can read no Letters on the Book, take upon them great Cures, and Things of great Difficulty,*

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ty, apply such Medecines as be very noxious, and nothing meet therefore, to the high Displeasure of God and the greatest Infamy to the Faculty, and grievous Hurt, Damage and Destruction of many of the Kings Leige People, most especially of them, who cannot discern the Uncunning from the Cunning. What Remedy can you conceive can be apply'd, but the Examination of all Practicers, whether they can Read and Understand any Book, which Treats of Diseases, and of the useful Remedies safely applicable to their Cures? The Bishops, and in their Absence, the Vicars General are appointed to examine them: The Privileges of the two Famous Universities reserv'd. Ten Years after, the King and his Parliament constitute the College of Physicians, repeal and abolish the Examination by the Bishops, appoint the President and Elects, to give their Licences to the Practicers in the Countries, and the four Censors, to examine every one to be admitted into the College. The Physicians of our Universities are commanded to joyn themselves with the College, which could not survive, and be continued without this Obligation on them. There is an Historical Collection in Quarto, which Records the Zeal and Integrity of this College, the inestimable Preventions of infinite Calamities and Destructions of the People from their Admonitions and easie

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Punishments of the Impudent Empiricks. There is in it one very Remarkable Instance. The *President* and *Censors* humbly Address'd to the *Lord Chamberlain*, in the Court of King *James I.* to dismiss an Ignorant illiterate Pretender, who had taken or bought his Degree at *Leyden*, who had been made *Physician* to the *Queen*. The *Professor* was by their Letters inform'd of the profound Ignorance of his *Doctor*, askt their Pardon and promis'd them, he would never more Sell his Degrees. The Descent of the Royal Family is owing to their Vertue and Courage. You must not object, that, when the whole Nation is, as at the present, Corrupted, and have no Concern for the Publick or themselves, that the College will be infected with the spreading and Malignant Contagion: Because in an Affair of the greatest Moment, it is necessary and easie (as the Solemn Test of the *Mint*, in *Goldsmiths-Hall*, delivering in the Coyn'd Pieces examin'd into the Exchequer yearly) to enquire into the Goodness of those, who have been stamp'd or Licens'd, allowing for a small Abatement by Time and Wearing. This *Act* (as many good *Laws* do not only Command our *Obedience*, but inform our *Judgments*) presents us the most profound and most valuable Philosophy in the World. The observation of the most necessary and fallible workings of a Deadly Poyson,

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son, Remedies given by the Party for his Gain, the Mouth and Stomach of the poor Patient fill'd, to fill the Pockets of the Adviser. The Biting of a Viper has the power to raise vehement and very fatal Symptoms in an Hour: This works more slowly, but in time will produce the same effects, if the Natural Strength cannot, as it will very often, support it self against it. It is the most amazing thing in the World, that the *present Age*, Zealous to maintain the *Reformation in Religion*, begun by that Excellent Prince, should forget and lose that Admirable *Antidote* to preserve the Health and Life of the Body, and greedily demand and swallow the *Pernicious Preparation of Remedies* to be taken for the Cure and the Fee together. Every thing is very injurious to us, and destructive without the Fee. The King has the support of his Crown and Dignity, the Reward of his Care for the Publick Welfare, from the Taxes Paid by them. The Poor participate (as by Charity) of the Happiness of his vigilant and equal Administration, and are prest into the Service for the common Defence. When Princes carve for themselves, the Subjects dread the greatest Oppression, from the Numbers and Burthens of the Gabels and Tallies. The Judges have their Salaries paid out of the Publick

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Revenue. If their Rewards rose from the *Perquisites*, how long and vexations would every Cause by Degrees be made? Were the *Preacher* and the *Pleader* to be Paid by the *length* of the Sermon and the Argument, it would be difficult to fix the *Bonnds* to one or the other. The *Officers* of State and of the *Fleets* and *Armies* have the greatest Allowances. The *Mischiefs* would be insupportable, if they were permitted to exact their own *Gratifications*, and see themselves by *false Musters*, the *Oppressions* of the *Soldiers*, and the contriv'd *Husbandary* and *Protraction* of the War. The *Grievances* are not only intolerable to your Stomach and Blood, into which the *Medicines* enter, when the *Empirick* puts them off to you for all his Gain, but he will be *skimming* on you very little *Parcels* or *Doses*, at vast Rates, instead of formerly one *Electuary*, or *Box* of Powder, or large *Julep* or *Apozeme*, ten or twelve small *Medicines* out of one of the *Compositions* of the Prudent Times, at the old and present Price of the whole. The *Quantity* kills your Body, the *Cheat* of the Numbers often repeated, decays or murders all the strength and vigour of your Mind and Reason. If a *Hawker* of *Cherries* offers a Stick of twelve for a Penny to the Boys, and asks a Penny for one of them: They

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They all Unite and make violent War by Angry Words and Dirt at her. The Government among the Boys is admirable. They counsel and Instruct one the other: They often Correct one anothers Foole-ries and Rogueries. There is no Administration of Publick Affairs from Age to Age manag'd with more steadiness of Conduct, exactness of Policy and Success. Their Impartial equal Care of their Concerns is the same, and the most flourishing Prosperity of all their Affairs continues, through all the Revolutions of the other Governments.

The *Members of the Royal College* are commanded by the *Act*, to be Chosen *Profound, Sad and Discreet, groundly Learn'd and deeply studied in Physick*. These we Hope (as the *King* and the *Parliament* express themselves in the *Act*) will for their own Honour, and the Common Safety of the Nation, deter the Ignorance and Impudent Villany of all the Wicked Practicers, as well by the Example of their most Learned and sincere Practice, as expose them by the Punishments directed by our former Law, or the College Statutes, we leave to them to provide. If you can advance your Thoughts to comprehend the great Design of our Founders, you will then, and never otherwise, be able to conceive the
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infinite Advantages the Kingdom receives from a College of Learned and sincere Physicians. You may observe, by the by, in their Character, that their *Honesty* was not suspected in those Days. And you will remove a Thousand Difficulties, which may now perplex your Mind. Must we all die, if we do not see a *profound deeply Studied* Physician, and none give *Advice* to his *Family* and *Poor Neighbours*, but the *sad, and groundly Learned*? The *Act* indeed precludes all the *Beaus* and *Fops*, and *Men of Wit and Banter*. But the *great Case* may be thus resolv'd. *Diseases*, many of which are difficult to discern their most nice and minute Circumstances, and to Cure by the most proper Remedies, are treated by *Physicians* of *Learning* and *Diligence* and *Integrity*, with the Reward of the *Customary Fee*, and the *Poor* in *Charity*, as observ'd above of the *King* and the *Judges* and the *Officers* of the *Fleet* and *Armies* and *State*. The *other Practice* is by *Imitation* or *Copying* after their great and most valued *Originals*. The *Gentlemen* and *Ladies* will advise their *Families* and the *Poor*, frequently turning their *Eyes* to the *Originals* they follow, with *great Success*, carefully noting the *Disease*, the *Seasons* of applying the *Remedies*, and the *Quantities* administred by the *Physicians*. The *Originals* will inform, that some *Diseases* are to

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be left to *Nature*, the just *Subtractions* and *Additions* to be warily *interpos'd*: others with steady, but often varied, *Adjustments* to the *Disease* and *Constitution* of the most simple and rational *Medicines*. The more doubtful and perplext require the *Physicians* greatest *Judgment* and *Care* and *Attendance*: The *Heedless* and *precipitous* *Intrusions* of many *Doses* are to be dreaded, as the necessary *Fore-runners* of *Death*. The *Painter* observes the *Nature* he draws with the most fixt and piercing *Eye*, takes the *Figures* and *Features* of every *Part*, the *Contractions* of the *Muscles*, which open and close the *Mouth*, and give *Speech* to every *Passion*. His *Colours* of the *Minerals* must appear to be the *Blood* and the *Skin* compounding the mixture of the *Healthy Complexion*. The *Painter* is pleas'd to see his *Pieces* follow'd in the *Prints*, the *Furniture* of all the *Houses* he *Visits*. But (which is the most affrighting, yet the distinguishing *Character* of our *Age*, and instructs you how, far *Idleness* and *Pleasure*, and *Luxury* will lessen and debase the *Understanding* of a *Nation*) the *Wicked Practicer* for *Gain* out of his *Doses*, (the *Quack* and *Empirick* in the *Statute*) makes all the *Physicians* and all the *People* *Paint* after his *Drawings*. He knows no *Natural Lines* and *Features*, but is paid by the *Quantity* of all his *Colours*, he can

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can heap on the *Canvas*. If you reply, that the *Apothecary* has the *whole of Physick* put into his hands by the *Physician* he brings; It is most certain, that *Nature* alone does overcome many vehement Diseases (the vigours of its Motions and Strength to expell them, making often the vehement most safe Symptoms,) as *Measles*, *Small Pox*, very many *Fevers* from the changes of the *Air*, the usual *Sarfeits*, &c. Many *Chronicall Diseases* are subdued by *Exercise*, appropriated *Diet*, *Medicines* to alter the *Cause* cautiously given. If your *Dr.* offer'd these sorts of most *Learned* and *profound Advices*, the *Apothecary* would fling them in his *Face* with that *Force*, that he would cast him out of your *House* and out of your *Sight* in a Minute or two. Can we live by your being an experienc'd and honest *Physician*? How shall I have my two or three *Guinea's* a *Day*, unless you ply all the hot *Draughts* and *Boles*, through the *Day* and *Night*. But you will urge, though our *Apothecary* has not the *Wisdom* and the *Honesty* of a good *Physician*, communicated to him, he has all the *Prescriptions*. He shall *Steal* from him, and we will take the *Stoln Goods* at an *easier Rate*, without a *Fee*, in all our *Distempers*. But the *Stoln Habits* will not become a *Gentleman*: They may be too large or too strait, your *Body* may be

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be ill shapen or crooked. The Learned Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, to secure the Furniture of his Country-House at *Acton* from being abus'd, left two Hundred Pound Bags of *Brass Money* to amuse the Robbers. It pleas'd the good Man wonderfully, when he heard they had taken them, and, as he imagin'd, were then raving and staring at the red and green Parcel of *Half Crowns*. And you must think backward again. The *Physicians prescript* is directed by the *Apothecary*, who *Lives* only by the *Gain* out of the Medicines. He does not Write for your Health and Recovery, but for him, all the common *Trash Remedies* in great Numbers and little Parcels. You are preserv'd from *Death*, only by your own *Constitution* and their *Hearty Wishes*, that you may Live to take more such Parcels, if you can then Escape. And the *Physicians* and the *Apothecaries Knowledge* in *Diseases* and *Medicines* are for this Reason come to be the very same; of the same *Value* and *Goodness*. Because the *Physician* must oblige the *Apothecary*, who is Master of all the Faculties of your Mind, and cannot take any surer *Revenge* of your *Neglect* of his *Profession*, then by being industriously *Idle* and *Careless* of all the *Improvements* in the *Knowledge* of *Diseases* and of *Medicines*, which are design'd to Cure your self, and
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afterwards in their Turns, all the Town. The *Wine Cooper* is forc'd to make his Liquors and stum them for the *Vintners* Profit and quicker Vent. The Customer forgets the Taste of good Wine, and the old stint of the Quantity for Health and good Husbandry, and will swallow as much as the Boy shall bring into the Room, and as long as Nature will hold or bear at one sitting.

Because nothing in the World will make you more Wise, more Healthy, and preserve your Life to the extreamest old Age, you shall be instructed by comparing the Case of *Surgery* (a most useful and necessary Art) and *Physick* under the Government of an *Apothecary*, and your self acting under him. You request your *Apothecary*, when he has treated your *sore Leg* many Months with Cordial Boles and Draughts, and a common general Plaister, with the Gain of one or two Guineas a Day, to chuse a *Surgeon* for you. He runs and brings him. They do not walk in deep Silence to your House, but discourse of the occasion of their Meeing.

Ap. I have made choice of you to justify my Ridiculous Management of my Patients sore Leg, with our constant Cordials and an ordinary Plaister.

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Surg. Your Cordials have not been proper : They have inflam'd and irritated the Blood and the Humours, and made the Ulcer foul, which would have been Cur'd, many weeks past, by our *Vulnerary* and *Diaphoretick Infusions* and *Decoctions*, an easie *Purgative* now and then, and better outward Applications.

Ap. You must extol my Method, and make my Honesty and Cheapness appear, by ordering more of the Boles and Draughts. Let me make up besides your *Vulneraries* and *Diaphoreticks* and all your *Dressings*.

Surg. We shall oppress the Patient, and I shall lose all my Business, if all the Cases at this rate are brought to be desperate, before we come : How shall the *Surgeon* preserve any Skill of the different Tumours and Ulcers, seeing only the last deadly Symptoms, and no part of the natural Progress, and the Seasons of preventing them.

Ap. I thought you had more Wit ; I am sorry I did not fetch one better prepar'd. The most *Eminent* of your *Profession* betray all the *Patients* and their *Art* to us, hinder none of our Remedies from being spent, and conceal nothing from us. We agree, that the *World* is a *Cheat*, that the *People* must be *Cheated*, that they are then better pleas'd.

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Surg. I know *we* and the *Sea-Surgeons* are every day given up to you to be devour'd.

Ap. 'Tis better take up with the *Modern* way, raise your Name by us. You may be *one* of the *Few* we will employ. When the People will bear us no longer, we intend to *reserve* you, some for *Judgment*, others for the *Operations*. You had better risque your *Chance*, than be certainly undone, if we all set our selves against you.

Surg. Let me know what it is you expect from me, and it shall be done.

Ap. You must instruct me to mend my Faults; when things grow worse, I will have you here agin. Not a Word against the abundance of Doses. I shall raise *one Hundred Pounds* out of this *Leg*, as a Brother did Fifty out of a Footmans Kibe-Heel. If the *College* happens to be nam'd, you must raise all your ill Nature and Malice, and Swear and Rave, that every one, who now is or shall be concern'd to preserve it, are your declar'd Enemies.

Surg. At this Rate farewell all the Skill and Honesty of *Surgery*.

Ap. We resolve to have it as well as *Physick*. We can manage one as well as the other; we will not keep our Shops: And our Numbers press us to break in on

Yours

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You, as well as the College. We have made the College ridiculous, by employing the *Mirmils*, *Querpoes* and *Poets*, who never advise but our common Doses every Hour in every Disease, with the same Judgment and Success as we. We have a *Physician*, the *Bravo*, of our side, who calls us all Rogues, but the *Apothecary* he admits; but Stabs for us all the College at once. This Service makes us keep from the People, his want of all Learning, and Care of his and our Patients; His daily Errors of the Names and Events of Diseases; the Hazard he run himself into by not knowing, that Bleeding was necessary in his Pleurisie, and the three or four ridiculous Doses he plies every one with, till the Seasons of the Waters come. You see that we pull them in, and push them out of every Family. We send them far from us to t'other end of the Town. Theirs are return'd to ours. If the *Physicians* were all of one *Mind*, the *Roguy Mind* of one side *extinguisht*, and the other *improv'd*, the Scene would soon change with us. But the *Dispensary-Physicians* are very Silly. They provoke us, but do not oblige the Families with all the Medicines they want, in the Quantities, to be mixt and divided in the Houses into the Doses by their Instructions in Writing, or by
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their own Direction, as in my Old Masters time. I have three *Apprentices*, one Visits and advises, when I take my Pleasure, or Trading is brisk. The second makes up forty Pair of the same Boles and Draughts together to be always ready for use at Hand: The little Boy runs with them to the Houses, and often directs, when they are to be taken. I assur'd his Father we should all thrive, till the Old Women and Maid Servants, our chiefeſt Friends, would learn the values of our Waters, and Treacle, and Syrups, as the Calicoes and Muslins: that we could bring in ten times more Phyſick on them, and raise the Rates ten times higher, if we pleas'd, while they wholly confide in us.

An *Able Surgeon* of your *Neighbourhood*, bred under an Excellent Master, and improv'd by constant Business, call'd in on all the occasions of his Art, would have cur'd the *Man* a Month or two sooner, return'd him to the Exchange and his Merchandize, and restor'd all the Accidents on all the Limbs of the Family, at the fourth part of the Expence, the Apothecary loads him with, from the probably not difficult Disorder of one of the Legs. The Houses must take Care, that they do not force him to invent one Method or other, to make up his loss from the Neglects

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acts of his Art, in the frequent Bleedings and other slighter Casualties, which are said the Apothecary in the Boles and Aleps taken, while the trivial Cure is perform'd.

The Major Part of the College having taken an Oath of Allegiance to the Law, which Establishes it, and of Abjuration of the Cursed Practice of the Empiricks for the Gain of their Doses, have never fail'd, (which will be a very great surprize to you) to assert the Preservation of the Publick as well as of their own Profession, by the Methods prescrib'd by the Legislature. They have Prosecuted the Empiricks who have no Insight in Diseases, and know no Letters on the Book. Tho' the Patients have been vilely treated or Kill'd by their Doses, the Fine is not able to restrain them, especially when the Combination and common Purse of the Society divides it to about one Shilling a piece for every violent Oppression or Felony. There is in the Law no Care to prevent the Relapses, as in Physick. The Knave proceeds in the Afternoon to practise the same Crimes on the Sick, his Attendance on the Court prevented 5 or 6 Hours in the Morning. The Exactions of ten times the Value of every little shamming Division of the petty Doses is not to be remedied, when the Oath of the

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Trade shall be only admitted to justify the common Practice of rating every thing, as they please, and as their Numbers increase; and the different values from a Farthing to a Half Crown is Stiff'd by the Sworn Allegations of the currant Rates, agreed on and settled by the Witnesses that Morning; and the *Jury* finds for the *Plaintiff*, because they pay the same at Home, and know nothing of the matter. The *Statute*, which commanded the *Physician* to acquaint the Family in an *English Direction*, that they might divide the Doses in the Chamber, would have, as the most *Specifick* and *Sovereign Medicine*, inform'd the *People* of the *Cheat*, and prevented the impertinent Intrusions of the *Apothecary*, and the neglect of his *Shop*. This, with all the other generous Designs for the Publick Service, was made impracticable by the wonderful Power of the *Apothecaries* in the *Houses*, to keep out all the *Honest Physicians*, and to bring in the other sort, who are most ready to destroy the *Society* and the *Patients*, in return to this their *Patrons Favour* and *Interest*. Sir *Tho. Millington*, our late most Worthy President, at last resolv'd with the *Majority*, of as much more *Learning* as *Sincerity*, on the only remaining, but most *Effectual Cure* of all the *Grievances* of the *Publick* and the *Society*. They

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They expose in *Print* the *Apostate Members*, of no *Honour* to the *Profession*, nor *Conscience* to their *Patients*, make the *People* feel by the *Dispensary* the *Fraud* and *Villanies* of the *Practice* by the *Gain* of the *Doses*, by their almost *one hundred Thousand Prescriptions*, when, to name only one *Instance*, they Publish in *Print*, *Fevers* are cur'd at the *Expence* of *two Pounds* of the best *Medicines*, instead of *Forty Guineas*, the *Apothecary* or the *Apostate Physician* by his *Command* makes the *Patient* often swallow, and often with the loss of his *Life* from the raging *Surfeits* of the *Doses*. This *Dispensary* has strangely affected the *People*, tho' it is only the *Restoration* of the *constant Practice* of all good *Physicians* in all *Ages* till ours, because they know nothing, which was in *Use* before they were *Born*, and have been told by all the *Empiricks* and the *Surgeons*, who are debauch'd by them, to ruin their own as well as the *Art of Physick*, that it is design'd to subject us to *King Henry VIII. Law*, that the *English* ought to be enslav'd by no *Law*, that every one ought to stand or fall by his own *Fancy* and *Humour*, if they please to try to be cur'd by a *long Bill*, instead of the *Fees* and *Medicines* equal to the *fourth* or *sixth* part of it. The *War* has lately been very violent between the *Parties*, not many

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College Physicians on one side, and a *thousand Empiricks* and the *Apostate Physicians* and *Surgeons*, and all the *Fools* of the Nation on the other. All the *Impudent Lyes*, which the *Gentlemen of no Honour or Conscience* and their *Officiates* could forge, have been cast at the *Dispensarians*, and the *Beaus* and *Sots* have been made in all Parts to bestow them freely on their *Preservers*. But the *wiser part* of the *Publick* is more and more sensible every day of the difference of the *Purchase* of the *Learning* and *Sincerity* of a *Physician*, and of the ignorant Attendance of an *Apothecary*, who fees himself with ten times more Doses, then the Diseases want, or the Patients can take or support. The *old History* of a strange Cure of *two Madmen* by one another, is the exact *Parallel* of our *Case*. The raving Maniack broke into the Chamber of a Poor Mopish Melancholick, fell furiously on him. The Man was awakned by his Blows, which beat him to better Sence, and out of his *Passiveness* and *Non-Resistance*, defended himself by the best Blows he could return, made himself Sweat and the other Bleed plentifully. Both Slept, and were in the Morning of the same compos'd Healthy Tempers of Mind and Body. The *Discourses* lately Publish'd, with the *Approbation* of all the
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Physicians, who now attend the *Dispensaries*, have asserted very many things, most necessary to be known in the present Controversy. That the *Apothecaries Case* is prov'd to be false in every Particular. That several Eminent *Apothecaries Medicines* were condemn'd at the *College*, as unwholesome and wanting their best Ingredients, which had been before condemn'd at the *Hall* by the Sellers of them, not knowing they were their own. That a *Citizen* lost his Life, being made to take 3 *l.* 7 *sh.* 10 *d.* in one Day; And that this is or will be the *Proportion and Success* in all the other *Families*, who are not watchful on their Guard. That a *List* of the *College Physicians* was Publish'd by the *Apothecaries* to distinguish by Marks, the *Physicians*, who will stifle the Badness of their Medicines, and prescribed two or three Pounds always of them in a Day, and the other *Physicians* of the *Dispensary*, who will not comply to vend their Medicines, with the Modern Qualities and Quantities. The out-lying *Physicians* are presum'd to be of the first Sort: Affronting the *College*, being vulgarly understood as the first and greatest Mark of Distinction for the *Apothecaries* Favour and Service. The Inference in that Treatise is just and necessary, that the *Apothecaries* and their *Physicians* and Pa-

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tients are the *Sharppers* and *Sweetners* and *Cullies*, they are Cheated and Kill'd by their Doctors, to gratifie the Quacks, who recommend them to assist themselves, to make the Profit of each Day by so much Physick, as shall be agreed on between them. These are the Symptoms of the Disease, but the great Cause and the Sovereign Cure, was Publish'd at the Request of Sir Thomas Millington, and the Subscribers to the *Dispensary*, in the Poem, which is dignifi'd by that Title: That the *College Enquiries* are no more, the *Laboratory* fill'd with Dirt and Cobwebs, that is, that the *Physicians* know nothing of the *Qualities and Vertues* of any *Medicines*: All the *Homicides* of *Warwick-Lane* are largely describ'd, that they are *Ignorant* of the *Natures* of *Diseases*, being hurried in, in the great and surprising Turns of them, to serve the *Empiricks*, to justify a large vent of their Goods, and take the odium of the Event from the Badness and Numbers of their Doses on themselves. The *Gentlemens Footmen* are permitted to run up into the Galleries at the last Act. These Fellows are rare Criticks of the Plot and Wit of the Tragedy and Comedy: They will never Read *Aristotle*, or *Horace*, or *Bosſu*, to judge of the whole by the Fighting or Dancing of the Close. Our
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Practicers are the *Empiricks Footmen*, made to attend them, to see when they have nothing to do in the Exit of Life or the Disease. They are strictly forbid by their Masters to tast or smell, or look on any Remedy unmixt, when you can only judge of its Condition, Qualities and Vertues. They are confin'd to a certain Number of Compositions ready for present Use, and never allow'd to examine, if they are the best or the worst, necessary or very hurtful to the Disease before them, in which the *Empiricks* and themselves constantly advise them. It is therefore most certain, that our *Physicians* bred after the present Mode, are not deeply *Learn'd*, but superficial Pretenders to the Knowledge of all Diseases and their Medicines. They instruct themselves in the Learning of two or three *ridiculous Hypotheses*, and two or three impertinent fashionable *Learned Amusements*, which afford nothing to the purpose of removing any sort of *Disease*. They are not now, as in all Times past, and is most necessary in all the Professions and Arts, Educated under the Candid Improvements of an experienc'd Physician, because the Apothecaries oblige them with the greatest Impudence to insult, and prefer their noisy Ignorance before the Learning
and

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and Observations of the Practicers, who have often reflected on the fatal effects of the Shop Medicines, pour'd in, in the Quantities the Apothecaries support makes necessary for the Sick. They must prescribe the Juleps of the dead Simple and Compound Brandy Waters, made of the burning Spirits, the most powerful Destroyers of Life, and the Conserves and Syrups, the most loathsome and oppressive. They are ignorant of the admirable Vertues, and uses of the many different Classes of the Qualities of the Plants, and are equally ignorant of the Ancient, or lately discovered most rational Methods of their Preparations. They now pretend only to *Purge*, and *Heat*, and *Sweat*, besides the *Bark* and *Steel* and *Opium*, and *Mercury*, and the *Bath* and *Tunbridge*, and the *Purging Waters*: The large Numbers of the most efficacious Alteratives, and Restorers of the Blood and Spirits are not know to them, either their *Names* or *Colours* or *Figures* or *Qualities* or *Effects*. You will not therefore be surpriz'd, that the College design'd (as they inform the Publick) to accuse them of their Servitude to the Empiricks, Perfidiousness to their own Society, and own'd and avow'd Exactions on and Destruction of the Patients. The Punishment of all the *Muti-*

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Leeches and *Deserters* is commonly known, as well as of the Principals or Accessories in Robberies, or the Violences on Life. They will frequently confess, that the *Ju-eps* burn up the Vital Moisture, and *Balsam* in the Feavers, and exhaust and consume the Blood, and Spirits in the Chronical Diseases: That none are recovered by them, but by the Waters, and Abstinence and Time, or the Struggles of the Constitutions to preserve themselves. The *Cause* in the mean time is brought before the *Publick*, and every one is appeal'd to, to judge for himself. We challenge the *Apostates* to justify their use of the *Compound Distill'd Waters*, which are nothing besides the Brandy and hot Oyls, but in the Cases of *Faintness* or *suddain Oppressions*, in which Brandy being unmixt, and the Cordial Infusions are more pleasant and of greater Powers to releive. We defy them to support the *Conserves*, and *Syrups* (lately at the College condemn'd) made of the greatest *Confusion* of *Ingredients*, wasted in Boyling, and destroy'd by the Sugar. We accuse them of the *Infamous Cheat* and *Violences* to the *Patients* by the Numbers of their Remedies, given in all the kinds of *Diseases*, not waiting the proper Seasons of asserting and controuling the Natural Motions. We propose to the *Apothecaries*

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pothecaries, to demand the *Reward* of their *Attendance*, instead of the *sharping Practice* of the little *Doses* intruded on the *Sick* in all the *Hours*: And to give the *Publick Satisfaction*, that the endless increase of their *Numbers*, is not the *greatest Grievance* to themselves and the *People*, because it necessarily debauches the *Physicians*, prevents their *Industry*, and *Conscience* and *Science*; and *hazards* and *destroys* the *Lives* in all the *Families*; *Settles* a *fashionable Corrupt Practice*, which the *Royal Family* and *Nobility* must receive, and confirms the present *Empiricism*, by which many of both have been *destroy'd*.

The *Dispensary Physicians* therefore are *oblig'd* by their *Duty* to the *Laws*, and *Humanity* and *Compassion* to the *Sick*, to *revive* the most *Ancient* and *Establish'd Practice* of all *Ages*, to *prepare* in the *College* or by their own *Apothecaries*, the most *Celebrated Preparations* of the *Old* or *Modern Invention*, and, because the *Apothecaries Remedies* have been *condemn'd* and the *Preparations* and *Compositions* of the now *Publick Medicines* declar'd *vitious* and *useless* by the *College*, to *furnish* by their own *Apothecaries* all the *necessary Domestick Compositions*, and *recommend* to the *Druggist* for the *Simples*, which are to be
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prepar'd in the House. They will reserve their own *Preparations* for the extraordinary Cases, (the usage of all Physicians, in every Age) because the *Apothecary* may not know, what they are design'd for, and may disgrace them to the Sick, having never read the *Philosophy* of the improv'd *Pharmacy*, and because he will by exporting them in many *Doses* for his Gain, and promiscuously to all *Diseases*, destroy by the Efficacies of their Vertues. And because one of the Preparations may be ten times more valuable from its good Qualities, then Leaf Gold, or Bezoar and Perle, may lose a part of its Operation, if the present Opinion happens to declare against it, and all the other Cheap Remedies of our growth. All the *Families* ought to be supply'd with the *vulgar Remedies*, to judge of the Difference in the present Controversy, and to recollect in the *Patients* Memory the more frequent Respect to the *Physicians*, by whom all the Remedies were invented, and to furnish the *Apothecaries* with the most necessary and often repeated Instructions of *Morality*, of *Gratitude* to the *Faculty*, and of the infallible Consequences of invading the *Physicians* Employment.

The Discovery and Recovery of the old and wonderfully Wise Method of confiding

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ding on the *Physician in Ordinary* will alone remedy all the *Fatal Tendencies* of the *Modern Practice*. The *Physician* will inform the *Families*, how his *Practice* may be *imitated and Copied*, the uses of the Medicines in the Diseases often recurring and of obvious Management. They will be instructed to mix their own Juleps and Boles, that Crabs Eyes are better then Perle or Bezoar ; that the Infusions and Tinctures of their own Preparation have one thousand times more Vertue and Operation on the Peccant Humours, than the Extravagant Distillations and mixtures of the vulgar Compositions. It will be the *Physicians* greatest and most pressing *Interest* to restore *Health*, by the most diligent observations of the Tendencies of Nature it self, and the applications of the surest Remedies. His *Arcana* will be excepted from the *Practice for Gain*, when the 3*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*. (the Article of one day from the *Empirick*,) will Cure as many Diseases, as all the little *shamming Parcels* which rais'd that *Sum*. The greatest Illustration may be seen, preserv'd by *Mr. Symonds*, our first Operator, a Bill of 300*l*. in three Years, when a Groats worth of Hysterical Remedies was divided to make every days Part compleat the *Summ Total*. The old Antiquated Method of having

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having the Medicines from the Physicians Apothecarie would have prevented 9 Parts in 10.

You will permit us to *Arrest* and stop the *Seizure* of our *Freehold* and *Tenure*, bought very dearly of the Government, and the Delivery of it to the *Empiricks* by our *Fellow Subjects*, in a Country, which boasts of the wonderful Securities of its Liberty and Property. Pursuit often forces the Party to leave the Baggage they have surpriz'd: The Beasts and Birds of Prey quit their Purchase, when they are affrighted and in Danger. Our *People* will be under a dreadful Fear for themselves, when detected to have Stol'n the *Physicians* Business, and bestow'd it on their *Apothecaries*, and when they have consider'd, that the *Robbery* is necessarily attended with their *own Ruine*. The *Exorbitant Bills* and the often *suspected Murthers* of all the Sick, who would have escap'd by a more sincere and Learned Treatment, have made the more Intelligent and Sensible, declare for the *Dispensary*: And the others begin to dispose themselves to be instructed by them. They own themselves asham'd of the *greatest Folly and Madness in the World*, to commit their Health, or of their Children or Servants to an *Apothecary*, whose Reward is from the Gain of his Doses, who
has

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has his *strongest Interest*, to *Load and Protract the Disease*. There is the *Mouth*, put into it as many *Boles and Draughts* of your *only Medicines*, the *Waters and Treacle* and the *Syrups*, keep him Sick as long as you will: You shall force me to pay, without *Abatement*, the *largest Bill* you can make. If you are dispos'd to estimate the *Present*, the *Dispensary* has given to the Publick. There is nothing in this Age can be compar'd to it: If you compute the *Scandalous Oppositions* of the People to it, the *Villanous Reflections* from the other *Physicians*, who allow there can be no private Interest, but from the Preservation of the Profession: If you reflect on the immense Summs prevented, the many Lives sav'd, the Settlement of your future Security, from the vilest Abuses on your Health and Life, and the Restoration of the most useful Art, when the *Physicians* shall recover their Knowledge of Diseases and Medicines, and their Concern for the Patients, who shall deserve their Regard.

E R R A T A.

P. 56. Dr. Bates. 58. thirty. 106. Instigations. 175.
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T H E

A
REPORT
OF A
CONFERENCE
AT THE
COLLEGE,
BETWEEN
A Gentleman of the Country,
AND THE
Dispensary - Physicians.
IN WHICH

The Corruptions of the Profession of Physick, and the Apothecaries-Trade are largely represented; and the infallible antient Remedies to both are propos'd and asserted.

Gentlemen,

I Have often reflected, with the greatest Satisfaction, on the vast Advantages the Publick will receive from your Reformation of the common Practice of Physick, which many Members

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of your College have attempted by different Methods, from the first Corruption. The Physician will be faithful and not treacherous to the Patients to raise the Apothecaries Gain by the Medicines; when they shall be perswaded to confide in him. The Profession will be more esteem'd, when they are not, as at present, vilely ignorant of the Causes, and Differences of Diseases, and of the Qualities and Preparations of all the Medicines. The Apothecary will not endanger and destroy the Sick, by practising only to put off his Remedies, having never been distinguish'd by any Examination, if he has any Knowledge or Capacity to advise; and the Frauds of rating every little cheap Dose to a large Piece of our Coyn will be exploded. The many nauseous and unwholesome Preparations of the Shop will be laid aside, and the most rational and efficacious brought into use, in their Stead. The Apothecary will sell the common Medicines honestly prepar'd of the best Drugs, which will be warranted to the Patient by his Physician, who shall acquire the Knowledge of the Simples by his own Preparations. And the grievous and often fatal Sophistications and Errors in the preparing and mixing them (own'd and complain'd of by all Physicians) shall be prevented. Every one will certainly embrace his greatest Interest, in the saving his Money and his Life, when he shall be sensible, that his Relying on his Physician, chosen by himself, will preserve both. Every one will be strangely pleas'd (which is natural to us) finding himself growing wiser every Day, in things of the greatest Moment. And the Gentry, encouraging this Reformation, will recover the Respect and Affection of their Inferiours, will prevent all the Insults, and the obvious, publick

lick Neglects, when the common People shall return their Acknowledgments of their Care and Regard to their Welfare.

When I came to the College, being inform'd that about Six in the Evening you had usually advis'd the Patients, who attend you there: Your Servant conducted me to you, and desir'd me to observe, how many waited under your Theater, to receive their Remedies from your Repository. Their Garbs, and Meins, and Distempers were very different; but the Language and the Expressions of them all were the same: That Providence had bestow'd on them Relief from their Calamities by the Advice of Physicians, who had the greatest Experience from the large Variety of Diseases every Day presented to them; and the most certain Knowledge of Medicines prepar'd by their Order, and sold at the Intrinsick Value, without the sad Prospect of being undone. I perceiv'd, when I enter'd your Consult-Room, that you were debating the most rational Methods of treating the new Epidemical Diseases, but you diverted the Discourse to consider, what Disorder made me address to you. Your Concern for me made me sensible, that you saw me very much disturb'd with Fear and Apprehension of some thing very grievous. I assur'd you, I had no Complaint from the Want of my Health, that I apply'd to you to be inform'd, how the Faculty of Physick could be preserv'd, having heard in many Places, I had visited since my coming to Town, that the Apothecary was now the only Physician in the greatest, as well as meaner Houses, unless when the Apothecary or the Disease have reduc'd the Sick to the last Extremity. I could not dissemble; that not only the publick Interest, but

my own, forc'd me to consult you, having at a very great Expence educated one of my Sons at the University in the Study of Physick, and could not bear that the Shop should invade his Profession, and render the two Universities useless in that, and by the Example in all the other Sciences.

One of your Society, as with a generous Cordial, instantly dispell'd my Fears, and gave me the surest Confidence, that the Faculty of Physick shall be in a little time restor'd. We must remove its Deformities, to make it beautiful and belov'd. The Causes of the Diseases, which make it weak and useless, or very violent and dangerous must be found out, and the proper Remedies apply'd. It must be own'd, that the publick has discover'd the Profession to be now very different from it self, when it was in its healthy State. The Suspicions of the Abilities of many Physicians, and the violent Resentments of others, are now the common Discourse. The Patients are barbarously neglected and affronted by a Physician, on whom they depend, because he assures them, that all the others are not to be compar'd to himself. When he observes, that the Apothecary recommends the other Physicians only, who write more Medicines in one Bill for his Profit, than he ever prescribes or knows; he must advance himself by the impudent All-Sufficiency: and by the Pretence of many the greatest Patients under his Care at all times: Which could not be credited, if he made his first Visit in a Fever, till two or three Days were past. The People resent the hasty running Visits of other Physicians in the Morning, and their Neglects of the most dangerous Cases in the Evening, when the Disease is most vehement, and when the surest Observations are to be made. The Apothecary informs him, that

that his Absence and Want of Care will be very acceptable to himself, that his own Visits and Attendance may be demanded and rely'd on. The most sensible of the People discover in the Physician the greatest Ignorance of Diseases, their shuffling in the Reports of the Causes and Differences, their Progress and Events. Because the Apothecary is employ'd to cure all common slight Disorders, and by them only the more dangerous can be known; and he cannot make any Observations in them when the Apothecary has many Days ruffled and perplext the Symptoms or Signs, by which they discover themselves. They have detected their Want of Knowledge of the Qualities and Efficacy, and Preparations of the most excellent Remedies; and that they prescribe instead of them, the inflaming Brandy Ju-
 leps, and the loathsome and oppressive Conserves and Syrups in the Boles. The Apothecary will allow them to prescribe no other, because these are always ready in the Shop, are without Trouble instantly mixt and deliver'd, are more easily consum'd by the Patient; and the Physicians are never in the Shop to observe the Drugs or the Compositions, and are not permitted by the Apothecary to prepare any peculiar Medicine (which was in former times one great Part of their Study) by which only Pharmacy has been invented and improv'd. The Apothecary does with the greatest Care select out of this admirable Parcel, the most unlearned and most visibly ignorant, to raise himself into the greater Esteem, as equally or more capable to undertake the Cures of all Diseases. He did some Years since modestly pretend to be most useful in the Administration of Glysters, and the dressing of Blisters, but has now advanc'd himself to the Presumption of

great Experience and Learning in the Languages, and Philosophy more easily, he pretends, acquir'd in an Apprentiship, than double that time at either of the Universities. He formerly attended in his Shop to the Preparation and Sale and Delivery of his Wares, permitted the Families to choose and rely on their own Physician, give Leave to the Doctor to visit the Sick at all the Hours, his Foresight or the present Information reported the Alteration of the Circumstances of the Disease; until the Never-ceasing Increase of all the Sorts of the Dealers in Physick oblig'd him to make his Excursions into the Houses, to force the Trade, and make the Medicines pass off in Proportion to his own Occasions. You will not be surpriz'd to hear, which is the first Instruction, and Terrour to the Physician newly come to the Town, that he has the absolute Sway and Government over all his Customers. They are Three or Four in some, Eight or Ten in other Streets. The Apothecary therefore can easily subdue the Understandings of the few Houses under his Care. He can visit when they are and are not sick, Three or Four Times a Day in every Illness, instruct the Nurses and Maid-Servants in his great Usefulness, Abilities, and Improvements, that he never denies any Quantity of Juleps they desire, that he takes no Fee, and is paid but once a Year, that he answers all their Questions, removes all their Doubts; that his Success is wonderful, no one ever dying under his Hand, but by a Physician's Prescript, who is brought in hastily for that purpose. One, or Two, or Three Prentices are in every Shop. The Consequence of the trebling their Forces every Eight Years makes many other Employments dread the Apothecaries breaking in on them, as they observe
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they insult the Physicians and Surgeons. We shall have the Clergy and the Lawyers joyn with us, and demand a Restraint of their Numbers. The People may as well clamour to have their Apothecary read the publick Service, and preach the Lectures, having, they pretend, a Competency of Learning to read, and discourse on common Subjects. The Faculty of Physick has the same Commission to heal the Sick, and the same Legal Establishment, and cannot be more justly invaded than the other. The People may importune, that an Apothecary shall remove the Judge from the Bench, and hear one of the common Causes, or at least thrust the Counsellour from the Bar, and plead for them, if they approve his Eloquence and Knowledge in the Laws. The Abilities of the Clergy are discover'd by the Examination of the Bishop, and the publick Worship must be officiated only by them. And you will admit, There is the same Reason for an Act of Uniformity in the Practice of Physick, that all the Subjects shall be equally preserv'd from the ignorant and daring Pretenders to the Cures of the Diseases of the Body, where Ignorance may indanger or destroy them. The Judges of the Courts, who are often troubled with the trivial and peevish Wrangling of the Parties, are chosen from the Gown, the most learned in the Laws. When the Criminal is tryed for his Life, the common Spectators observe the Jury with Fear and Apprehension, that the Scale of Justice is equally held and poiz'd. The Life of every Patient is of more Weight and Value, than the Guilty who pleads at the Barr. In all other Affairs of Moment, the same Care preserves the Subject from Loss and Oppression. The Weight and Finess of the Gold and Silver Pieces are warranted

by the Officers of the Coynage. There are Officers appointed to inspect the Markets, that the Flesh and Bread are good, that the Weights and Measures are adjusted to the publick Standard. In these things of the most common Use, the meanest People are able to judge for themselves, can instruct one another, and can prevent the Cheat or the frequent Abuse. But the People in the two most important Concerns, Health and Life, take the next Apothecary's Advice, who has never been examin'd, whether he has any natural Capacity, the least part of Learning, can understand, or read any Discourse of the Cure of Diseases. The very Gentry are as careless of their own and their Families Preservation, as the Vulgar. Many of them are able to judge, if the Man in his Prenticeship has not lost the little Sample of Scholarship, when he was bound, if he can now pronounce or transcribe a Term of Art without erring in two or three Letters, if he writes true English in his Bill, or the Chaplain may be desir'd to ask him the meaning of three or four Lines in a common *Latin* Author, or the Signification of one of the Names of Diseases, or one of the Parts of the Humane Body. Will it not surprize you, that this matter was determin'd many Ages past by *Plato*, the Prince of Philosophers, instructed by *Socrates*, the best and the wisest of Men? If the Apothecary says, he knows from the Physicians Prescripts, what Medicines will Vomit, or Purge, or which will promote Sweat and Urine, I will allow it, so much being easie to be learnt by every one; but if he assumes, that he can apply these to all Diseases, and give them at the times they are necessary; and adjust to the Old and Young, Strong and Feeble, the most exact Doses and Proportions; I will answer, the Man is mad; (*μαίνεται*

ἀνδρῶνος)

ἔνδρανος) because he never read the Authors, from
 whom the Qualities and Preparations are to be learnt,
 and in whom the infinite Varieties of the Circum-
 stances of Diseases and Constitutions, and the Causes,
 by which they are variously affected and mov'd, are
 deliver'd with the wisest Cautions and Instructions;
 but undertakes to cure, that is, put off his Commo-
 dities at Chance, and at all Hazards, by which the
 Patient shall be destroy'd, if his own Strength does
 not preserve him. If the Question had been put to
Socrates or *Plato*, what they would think of the Peo-
 ple, who take the Purgers, and Sweaters, and Opi-
 ates from him in all Diseases, till they see the Patient
 seiz'd with the most dreaded Symptoms, who had ne-
 ver been interrogated, if he understood or had read
 any one Book in Philosophy or Physick, they would,
 without Ceremony, return their Opinion in the same
 manner. We must desire you to remark, how
 these, the greatest Philosophers, and always conversing
 with the Princes, and the best Gentlemen of that
 Age, express their Sense in the most proper and sig-
 nificant Words, that you may not be offended; if,
 after them, we sometimes deviate from the virtuous
 Politeness and Tendernefs of the present Mode. If
 a Physician insolently defies all the Profession; he
 has a good Opinion of himself. If he kill'd the Pa-
 tient, neglecting him two or three Days in a Fever;
 he loves his Ease and good Company. If the Patient
 was visibly destroy'd by many Medicines directed at
 the same Rate every Day of the Sicknefs; He is too
 much a Friend to the Apothecary. If there are
 many, who violate their Oaths at the University and
 the College, in their scandalous Servitude to the A-
 pothecaries, their infamous Characters of their Abi-
 lities, their perfidious Abjurations of their fatal Er-
 rors

rots of Advice, and Corrupted Medicines, and secure to them the opportunities of killing the Present and Future Patients, and consequently destroy their own Profession and the People: These things are not with us Perjury and Villany, but there are different ways among the Physicians; some are for the College, and the others declare for the Apothecaries.

You perceived my uneasiness, and expected from me the reasons of it. I reply'd it was not in my Power to assign the Cause, by which the two Extrems are, in the *English* Nation, brought together and United: The greatest Interest of the Publick, and of every Particular, and the greatest Indifference and Neglect of them. The Divines and Civilians have largely debated, *Unde Principibus Jus Gladii & potestas Vitæ & Necis*, by what Authority even Princes can take away the Life of a Malefactor. The Preservation of Life has been in all Ages accounted the most God-like, and the highest strain of Human Beneficence, and the design'd violences on Life have been in all Nations expiated by the Death of the Offenders. How therefore can it be conceiv'd, that the Health and Life of the Subject shall be bestow'd by Custom, as by a Grant, on the Traders in Medicines, to make their Consumption of them, with the most observ'd Devastation and Destruction of the Lives of the People?

You assign'd the only and prevalent Cause of our Unhappiness, which represented to me the blackest Prospect of innumerable Calamities, which it is impossible to prevent, while we lye under its Influence. That, after the Civil War was happily ended, the *English* Gentlemen of both the contending Parties, who had many Years struggled for the Prerogative

rogative and their Liberty, and one and the other sorts of Religion, (or had cover'd their Designs with these Pretences) were at last falln into a soft and gentle Repose, as is usual after the great Fatigues of Mind or the Labours of the Body. They have no other Design, but to take Care of themselves; please their Sences with the various Entertainments, the Artificers can invent for them, and leave the Publick to provide for it self. They pass their time as our Officers and Soldiers in their Winter Quarters, after the Battles, and Hazards and Marches of a long Campaign; divert themselves with Company, and Play, and the Enjoyments of their Ease and Security. The *Epicurean* Principle prevails in all Parts. All things above and below are Conducted by Chance, and all our Solitude and Thought will only give us a needless Trouble. Let every one make himself easy, and leave the Publick Affairs to their Fate. It is absurd to be concern'd to prevent or reform the most Common Grievances. To be Publick Spirited, and busy in the Cautions or Redresses of the most pernicious and scandalous things is unbecoming the Character of a Gentleman. As one would not be disturb'd in his own Pursuits, is it not pity to disquiet the People, who are pleas'd with the Cheats they are every day accustomed to? The same Decorum is observ'd, as in the Practice of the Slight of hand. The Practiser and the Spectators have each their Pleasures; these are in an Extasie, and applaud the dexterity of the Fallacies put upon them. Let every Trade therefore remain unmolested: Let the *Apothecary* sell and vend his Remedies, as he can; why shall we disquiet ourselves to be inform'd, whether his Abilities to advise the Sick have been enquired into? We will take to our selves
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any Mistakes he shall Commit, when we send for him, because he readily comes to us without the expence of a Fee.

The *Apothecary* sent for, to advise the Sick, is the greatest of the Publick Legerdemains. To be advis'd for *Nothing* (which is the second Instance of the sedate Passive Temper of the Gentlemen we present you) and at the same time to be undone, is the highest strain of Artifice in the World. Take nothing of me in the Present, as a Fee, and I will permit my Wife and Children, and Servants (and give them the Example by my self) to take all the Doses, you shall please to send in to us, is the most elevated and bulky Folly, which was ever invented by the Sons of Men. Does any one bring the Poulterer and Butcher to his House, and intreat them to force himself to eat as much, and as often of the Winged, and Four-footed Flesh, as they please to part with at a time, at their own Prices? Does any one send for a Vintner's Boy to his Chamber, and desire him to bring his Bottles and Glasses with him, and promise him, that what he is pleased to fill to him shall be gratefully drank, and the Reckoning shall never be disputed. To make the Parallel, he is to pay for every Glas, the value of a Quart, 2 s. 6 d. for one draught. The Man is a Cully of his own making, and gives directions to be made Drunk, and have his Pocket pick'd, while he is looking on. To receive the Boles at half a Crown a piece, not worth 6 d. to wash down even those which are Pleasant, with an useless Draught of 2 s. 8 d. not worth 6 d. to take many of these in the day, besides many Pearl Juleps in the Intervals, at 6 s. 8 d. not worth the last 8 d. is the most violent Reproach to human Understanding. We must bear it in an Inn on the Road,

Road, but to value our selves on this most refin'd Invention to save a Fee, to be Advis'd and Attend- ed without Expence, is peculiar to this unthinking Age, and was never known before, nor can probably be ever reviv'd. The insensible Creature does not re- flect, that he stakes so many parts of his Life, and so many Tastings and Swallowings of the Boles, against the Apothecaries daily Winnings and Advantages o- ver him. He will, with the same profound Con- trivance, send for a Surgeon to Cure an Inflammation. You shall change your Plaisters every hour, if you please; if you draw Blood by Scarrification, make as many Incisions as you will, and as often. I will pay you in the Bill, for the Number of Plaisters, and every single Operation of your Lancet. Many of the College have declared this Distraction incu- rable, because it is become inveterate and confirm'd. But there is no Distemper of the Publick Intellect, which cannot by Advice or Example, or the Cala- mities consequent to it, be either palliated or re- moved. The People will be reclaim'd from cheat- ing themselves, and affronting their own Prudence, if you are diligent in your Admonitions and Instru- ctions. The very Children, when they begin to use their Reason and their Feet, are bid to take heed, that they do not tumble and break their Fore- heads; they are threatned to be punish'd, if they fall; they begin in the instant to go more cautiou- sly and steadily. A Gentleman in good Equipage, well Attended, ask'd a Serious and Meditating Shep- herd the way. You must go into that Road. I will not be compell'd by you into it. If your inside is as well furnish'd as your outside, you will follow my Direction. Which oblig'd him presently to comply. A Physician propos'd, in a great Concourse of Young Gentle-

Gentlemen at *Venice*, a Method to be seen at his House, which would infallibly prevent a Disease, that Climate and Custom makes very Common. He shew'd them the Picture of a Salivation, and the intolerable Bill for the Management and Remedies. One of our Kings, when the common People, tho' the invading Enemy threatned their Lives and Liberties and Properties, could not be brought to this Standard, commanded Proclamation to be made, That he, that did not appear the seventh day, should be held and reputed a Booby, during his Life. Not one was wanting. They came with as much Courage and Hast, as they afterward pursued the Enemy, overthrown in a Famous Battle. The *Gauls* formerly, to hasten the Common People into the Field, always cut in pieces the last Man. Our Expedient had the greater Force, and made a more violent impression, and compleated our Army in less time, than the Project us'd by the *Gauls*. Why may it not be thought the surest Test of the fitness of every one for Advancement in Church and State, whether he pays for Advice in Sicknes, by swallowing many Boles, and drinking many Draughts, five times more than he wants, at five times the price he will be inform'd they are worth, when he relies on his own Physician. The Physicians have always been consulted in the Courts of Justice, to Examine and Report, if the Party is *Compos Mentis*, has the common use of his Reason. If he takes the edge of the Sword instead of the hilt, or the red-hot part of the Iron into his hand, a Guardian is appointed for him. In the usual Indispositions your Physician directs your Abstinence, Repose or Exercise, with one or two Medicines, and recovers you in a few days. The Apothecary makes a Guinea or two every

every day, above the Shop-value of his Doses: by his
 tampering protracts the Disease, by his Errors makes
 it difficult and dangerous. If you have his Advice and
 retire into the Country Air, your Servants con-
 vey all your Medicines to you; his Attendance is
 prevented. You pay for your Boles and Draughts,
 the Customary Town-rates. His Fee for one Advice
 is 20^l. in the Bill of 22; or to make it more ob-
 servable 40^l. in one of 44. One would think, when
 a Folly of so large a Compass, having the Trading
 Apothecary put off his Remedies on the Sick, had
 possess'd the Minds of the People, that there could
 be no more Room or Capacity for another as great.
 Yet it is the Universal Practice in all the Families
 (which is the third Proof of our great Penetration,
 and regard to our Interest) to desire the Favour of
 the Apothecary to recommend a Doctor to them,
 to help the Patient and himself. It will torture your
 Patience to hear a little part of the deadly Conse-
 quences, which are inevitable, after your making the
 Apothecary the Patron, to prefer a Physician to act
 under himself. He comes prepar'd to write the same
 Quantity of Medicines, to be taken every Hour, or
 more often, to pay out of the Patient's Purse and
 Life, for his Advancement to that Fee. Or the A-
 pothecary instructs the Physician (if lately come to
 Town, and willing to be taught the Practice, and
 the ways to raise himself in a little time) that he
 must be in the first Place consider'd. I must have
 my Cordials to support me in my daily Gains from
 your Prescriptions. Let them be equivalent to my
 Kindness to you, in preferring you before the Hun-
 gry and Craving Solicitors of our Favour. Ye do not
 order with the Boles and Draughts, Pearl Juleps and
 Opiate Draughts for the Night. How can I sleep,
 if

if the Profit of those three or four Doses do not compose me to it? *Mirmil*, or *Querpo*, or old *Midas* would have treated me in another manner, and not have forc'd me to suggest your own greatest Interest to you. In the second Place, the Physician chosen by the Apothecary must appoint the same Method of sweating Boles, and inflaming Cordials, by which the Disease was rais'd to that Malignity, that the Family may not detect the terrible effects of his ignorant Tampering in a Disease, he never saw or understood, and conclude (if a better Method in 24 hours very much abates the Symptoms) that the Feaver was exasperated, and made more raging by his burning Boles, and his Brandy Cordials. In the third Place, The Question is put to the Doctor, withdrawn into the next Chamber, has our Apothecary understood the Distemper, and treated it well? *Mirmil* in the instant Replies, That all has been well done, comes prepar'd to the House to make that Reply, needs not be preinstructed, he Sublimes the false Evidence with the greatest Truth, that it has been as well, or better, than if himself had been there a Week before. In the third place, you will have a Physician put upon you, living a Mile or two from your House, that the Apothecaries Government and Administration may not be molested by his Visits in the Evening: And if the Apothecary is in great haste, to be thought more Wise and Learned than his Rivals in the Neighbourhood of his own Trade, he must present you with the most impertinently careless, either to find out the Distemper, or reflect on it, or recollect the proper Method and Remedies: or he will procure those out of the Collection, who never had any Language, but their Mother Tongue, or who have wasted them in their Travels into re-

mote

mote Climates; and can only import in Return ridiculous Narratives of Diseases, which were never, nor ever will be seen in *England*, and the Descriptions of the Skins of Seeds and Roots, which were never us'd in their own Countries, nor will ever be advis'd in this. How can every Member of the Family fail to observe the Discretion and Judgment of their Neighbour Apothecary?

I could not permit you to proceed: You did not put my Patience on the Rack, but you rais'd at once in me the greatest Detestation of the basest Perfidiousness of those Physicians and Apothecaries to the Patient, and of the stupid Insensibility of the People, who cannot foresee the necessary Consequence of the Doctors Dependance on the Forcer of the Trade of Medicines. The Patient must die then lying in the Bed, by the same intolerable Quantity of Doses, which have almost destroy'd him, and which he every Hour nauseates and abhors more and more; and the Family must be advis'd and confirm'd to expose all that fall sick in the time to come to the same dangerous or fatal vending of the Commodities of the Shop, by the Apothecaries Advice. I must importune you to inform me, what Remedies can be apply'd to prevent and remove these the greatest Grievances?

You pleasantly reply'd, That the best Hounds in my Pack would instruct me. If they do not scent the Hare in Two of the Three Paths into the Wood, they take the Third, and have certainly the Scent in their Noses, or infer the Necessity of her going that Way. If the Lives of the Rich and Poor shall not be expos'd to the Hazards of the unexamined illiterate Advice of the Apothecary: If the Apothecary must not practice by the Arbitrary Sale of Medicines without a Fee, and the People will never be per-

swaded to give him one: And if the Apothecary must never present a Physician to you, it necessarily follows, that you must, from the best Direction you can procure, choose one for your self. Till the general Corruption of our Understandings and Manners, the Physicians were eminent from their Knowledge of Diseases, from their numerous Patients of all Conditions advis'd at their Houses, and from their accurate Skill in the Simples and Preparations, and from the Applauses of the Success of their Medicines, more and more improv'd by the frequent Examinations of their Qualities, and the invented Artifices of exalting their Virtues. The Nobility and Gentry confided in their Physicians Care of themselves and all the Members of their Houses. Their Physician's greatest Interest was the most forwarded Recovery of every Patient; and the most moderate Expence in the Remedies of the publick Sale of the Shop or his own. The Nobility and Gentry did not want our old Laws to protect them from the Insults of the Empiricks. They were made to preserve the unexperient'd and easily deluded Poor, or the meaner Sort of the People, to deter and punish all unqualify'd Practisers, who cheat and destroy them by their Superfluous, dear, ill-apply'd Doses, to make their Gain or their Wages for Advice and Attendance. The Laws are now become useless (and have been but in one Instance reviv'd against the Apothecaries) because the Numbers of all the illegal Pretenders are so much increas'd, that a small Fine paid by one Offender sharpens his Industry, to proceed more strenuously to make up his Loss; but, if it is paid by a common Purse, may rise his to Share to one Penny, tho' the Patient has been undone by the Exactions of the Bill, with the greatest Hazard of his Life. They are useless, because

cause a great Number of the Physicians of the College, and the others, who refuse to come to it, are forc'd for Bread and Subsistence, or the Hopes of great Riches and Preferment, to applaud the Empiricks Practice, to improve their Interest, and support and assist them, when the College appeals to the publick Justice. When the Apothecaries, and the Apotstates to them of the College, had, as it were by a Miracle, form'd in the Minds of the People the most absurd and monstrous Imaginations in the World, that it is unbecoming the Physician to advise the Poor, or concern themselves with the Diseases of the lower Ranks of the Sick; and to be known to see, or taste, or smell, or touch any Drug, or discover the most rational and efficacious Preparations of them: Dr. D. Cox, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Merret, Dr. Brookes, with many other Physicians, asserted by their Writings and Practice, the Necessity of advising the Poor in Charity, and the equal Necessity of prescribing the commonly sold Medicines of the Shop, to be bought at the customary Prices in greater Quantities, reserving for extraordinary Cases, their own best examin'd Preparations. After these, Dr. Willis, Dr. Lower, Dr. Sydenham, receiv'd at their Houses every Day an Hospital of the meaner Patients, and cur'd many, especially Chronical Diseases, by their own Preparations. The Physicians lately erected the Dispensaries by a large Subscription of more than Forty, that they might united better bear the publick Scandal from the unthinking People, and from all the Apothecaries and the Physicians their Confederates, presuming to revive the old Practice of advising the Poor *Gratis*; and to convey from them to all the Nation, the small Proportion of Medicines necessary to the various

Diseases, and the tolerable Prices of the best prepar'd, not fallaciously divided into little Parcels, but especially that they might improve and enlarge by the Numbers of the Sick, and their different Distempers, the Knowledge of Diseases, and arrive to the greatest Accuracy in the Judgment of Drugs, and of the best Methods of preparing and compounding them into Medicines. You may apprehend our Design by comparing these two Projects of preserving our Profession and the People, with the only two of securing the Travellers on the Road from the Assaults of Highway Men. They may be pursued, taken and hang'd by the Magistrate. If the Magistrate is diverted from his Care of the common Welfare, the People must travel well arm'd, in great Companies, resolve to defend their Money and Lives. We have by the Dispensaries alarm'd the People, made them sensible of the Dangers they are expos'd to, inform one the other of the different Success and Expence, when their own Physician treats them with few of the best prepar'd Medicines, and the Success and Expence, of the Shop-Adviser, with prodigious Quantities of Doses at intolerable Rates, and of the Physicians who officiate with them, with the same Artifices of cheating and destroying the Sick. The Physician in Ordinary, was chosen by the Nobility and Gentry of all the former Ages, from the same old and weighty Reasons, (which are not at this time decay'd and useless) which employ'd an Architect or Master-Builder to prevent the needless and fraudulent Consumptions of the Materials, the Stone or Timber; or the Steward to direct the Importations and Uses of the liquid and solid Provisions. This Physician appointed the Furniture of the Closet, with the generally us'd Medicines to be bought at the Apothecaries

thecaries Shop, instructed them in the Manners of their Mixtures, and communicated the easily learnt Observations and Cautions in the common Disorders of Health. When any other Distemper wanted his Attendance, the Doses from the Domestick Magazine, or one of his own Preparation, were adjusted by him to the different Constitutions and Diseases. All the Patients were visited with Respect to the Nature, Pains, or Dangers of the Disease, more frequently in the Acute: In the Chronical, when the slower Motions could be observ'd, or on every Information the Sick or the Attendants gave him by their Servants. The Apothecary was diligent in his Station, prepar'd the Drugs and Compositions, and deliver'd the large demanded Quantities to supply the Store, at the usual reasonable Rates. He must not leave the Shop to his Boy, by whose Neglects and Errors the violent Medicines are frequently mixt instead of Cordials; Opiates deliver'd in the place of a Gargle or Mouth-Water, design'd for the Throat and Tongue, made foul after long oppressive Sleeps, or a Dose prescrib'd for one of Thirty Years, sent to an Infant within the Month. He must manufacture all his Compositions, and not buy them abroad with the greatest Uncertainties of their Goodness, detected often formerly by the Censors, and by every Physician, to be made of vile and corrupt Drugs. The Patient loses his Life from the Want of the Effect and Operation of the Medicine, and the Physician can never make any just Observation of the Powers and Virtues of any Remedy he prescribes. The Apothecary deserting his Shop, and coming to your House, is the greatest Impertinency imaginable. How ridiculous to take him from his Post, the providing the Shop with the best prepar'd Compositions,

to give you a Glyster, when the Nurse or your Butler, who peirces your Ale and Wine, shall outdo him in the Dexterity of that Administration? You know the Female Sex, more timorous and cautious than ours, receive that Transfusion from other Hands. It is as easie for your Nurse (if she is fit to attend you) to take of the Skin of the Blister, as to peel a Wall-Nutt or Codlin. If you use the Apothecary to receive the Prescript, to bring the Doses, and go on all the Errands to the Doctor, you make your Servants more idle and resty for Want of Employment; or, if they refuse, a Porter will supply the Apothecary's Footmanship many Days, at the Expence of one Pearl Julep brought to you to answer the Trouble of one Excursion. During all these Strains of Wisdom and deep Design, your Prescription is made with vitious decay'd Ingredients, and the Boy errs in mixing one of the Medicines, and the Patient is lost.

Every Part of this Narrative of the Modern Invention, made me faint, sick at my Stomach, my Heart sometimes was ceasing its Motion, then recover'd it with Five or Six violent Pulses; I was fearful of the Consequence, I was forc'd to interrupt you, and assure you, that this is not the Practice in my House in the Country. I have the Happiness to have my Apothecary remov'd from me the Distance of Five or Six Miles. Our Glysters and Blisters do not disturb him. We have Nurses and Servants who officiate these and all other Services to the Sick. My Physician instructs the Attendants to compound Juleps, and Mixtures, and Powders, and Electuaries, out of the constant Stock of Medicines, which will keep in my House as well as a Shop. Our Scales and Weights and Measures, after One or Two of his Lectures

tures on that Subject, divide the Doses of them with the greatest Exactness. He leaves in Writing the Directions of their Use, the Proportions of the Doses, and when they are to be repeated. In any extraordinary Cases, or the uncommon Symptoms of others, he obliges us with one or two Medicines prepar'd by himself, often corrected and improv'd, and valued from the certain Experience of their Efficacy, and at the same Price the vulgar Preparations of the Shop are usually sold. His Salary for his Care of the Disorders of my Family, and the Tax of all the Physick in the Year, do not exceed the Sum total of one Bill for one Disease in this Town. I can assert it, without apprehending you will disprove my Estimate. Because the Apothecary having no Fee must make the best Use of every Opportunity to reward all his Ceremonial Visits; and the others to every little Complaint, when a Disease of Danger or Pain presents it self; and therefore must settle the Product or Income of a Feaver, at 40*l.* of a Rheumatism, or the Spleen, or Vapours, at 50*l.* to be rais'd out of every Customer to maintain himself, and invite new Prentices to the Trade.

You resum'd the Discourse, and were pleas'd to complement me, and the Gentlemen of the Country, that we enjoy many Felicities peculiar to us, and that not the least, that we can in our greater Retiredness, and with undisturb'd Reflections, discover and pursue our Interest. The Court and the City, may in Time to come in this one Instance be instructed by us, and follow our Modes and Fashions of preserving our Lives, and preventing our taking too many Dangerous Doses, and Paying the Arbitrary Annual Bill, equal to a Rent of a good Estate. The Apothecaries Superintendancy and Government

vernment of the Family, prevents the present Re-
 formation. The Master of the House is held in
 great Awe by the Apothecary ; whose Bill is 100
 or 200 l. a Year. He dares not think of sending
 for a Physician : any Addition to those Sums
 appears very Dreadful, and he fears it may be, from
 his Apothecaries Resentment, rais'd to double
 the Proportion. When he is oblig'd to pay very
 heavy Contributions to the Enemy; he must be
 Patient and Submit, and prevent their quartering
 on him at Discretion. The Master alone is not
 able to do any thing : all the House Mutinies, and
 clamours against any projected Innovations. It
 must be confess'd, that the Apothecary has great
 Advantages, endearing himself to the Nurses, Maid-
 Servants and Footmen, doing their Business for
 them : and being often in Company with the But-
 ler, Grooms, and all the other Servants. The
 Steward has a Gratuity, of a part of the long Bill
 of the Parcel of Physick. The Nurses and Maid-
 Servants are oblig'd at all times with Waters, for the
 Vapours, the Head, the Heart or Stomach : and
 the other with Elixirs and Pills to carry off Surfeits,
 and recover and corroborate the Appetite and Di-
 gestion : and whenever you are ill, you shall have
 as many Boles and Draughts and Pearle Juleps as
 you please. The Apothecaries Reputation, and
 the Opinion of his wonderful Knowledge, is rais'd
 from the Colds, Headachs, Surfeits passing off them-
 selves, not from the Operations of the Physick,
 but during the time, the Doses are vended and
 taken. When the Gentlemen of Estate and Leisure
 shall be allow'd to examine this part of their Oeco-
 nomy, or these extraordinary Expences of House-
 Keeping, they will themselves presently discover, or
 be

be capable to receive the greatest Truth, that the Apothecary never cures any Disease, but destroys all the Patients, whose natural Vigour can sink under the Load, and yeild to the Violence of many ill prepar'd and worse apply'd Medicines. In the common Distempers from Cold, Intemperance, violent Exercise, and many Epidemical Fevers, the natural Powers attack the Humours, and throw them off by the Bowels or Urine, or the Pores by insensible Perspiration or Sweats. One of your Domestick Cordials may be given to support the Tone of the Stomach, and the expulsive Motions of the Blood. If you send for your Physician, he demonstrates the Assurance of the Recovery. The Apothecary affrights the Patient and the Family, denounces great Malignity, to make the way easy for the great Numbers of Boles and Draughts he intends to pass off. In these Cases, he plays with the Mouth and Body of the Sick, as the Boys at Chuck-Farthing throw their Pieces into the Hole in the Ground, and are Winners of all the Farthings they can lodge in it. His Remedies will be spoil'd, if they are kept too long in the innumerable Shops: They must therefore be always moving abroad with him, into every House he enters. No Disease whatever can be excus'd from taking off its Part, and bearing its Share of the Burthen with the Rest. But if Nature takes other ways in more difficult Diseases, and separates the Morbid Humours by Vomiting, Purging, Expectoration, the Eruptions, or a slower Despumation, the Brandy Draughts and Boles shall break its Measures, by which it would have overcome them. Violent forc'd Symptoms are rais'd, and all is brought into Confusion. Physicians and Consultations are hurried in at last, when nothing can

can be discern'd or done, and the dear-purchas'd Disease destroys the Patient. You will often hear the People strenuously assert themselves, if you persuade them to prevent the Loss of their Money and Lives. Our Apothecary is a safe Man, his Cordials are good, he never kills any Patient: They all depart after the Physician has been with them; and grow worse and worse every Day after the taking every thing he orders. Can any one (they urge) believe, that our Apothecary would lose a Customer by the Death of a Patient, if he can possibly prevent it? Will he not then use his utmost Endeavours, by the best Attendance and all his Remedies to preserve him? You may, without any Affront to that Trade, ask him, if the Vintners and Confectioners do not desire, as well as the Apothecary, that the Customer may live after the free Consumption of their Wine and Sweetmeats. If their hearty Wishes for their longest Life could prolong their Days, their Years would very much exceed the Periods of the Frugal and Temperate. You have the Advice and Visits of your Apothecary without a Gratuity. The now numberless Trade cannot live without the same Proportion of Doses taken off. The Sick must take as much as will preserve himself and the Apothecary at the same time. If the Disease is made more violent by the Brandy Draughts and Boles, what more can be done by him? He is bred by his Master's Practice on all his Customers, to know no other, and he dares not hazard Bleeding, Vomits, or any of the excellent Alteratives, which the Attendants, who always taste them and consult with him, do not allow to be very Cordial to their Tongues, and therefore admirable for the present Purpose. That this is the present Practice of the Apothecaries, a late

late Servant to one of full Business assur'd us, that his Master order'd him at Night to prepare Twenty Boles and as many Draughts out of the same Pot and Gallon. These the Apothecary convey'd the next Morning to the Families. Old and Young, Male and Female, of hot or cold Constitutions, of hot or cold Distempers, took a Bole and a Draught instantly and at Noon, and were promis'd the same again in the Afternoon, and at Night. He protested their Cases were very Malignant, and requir'd his Alexipharmick and Bezoardick Boles and Draughts. But if the Disease is dangerous, and it is difficult to discern, which way Nature is moving to its Relief or Destruction: The Apothecary sends in the first Parcel, before he has compar'd the natural Motions or Symptoms, gives sleepy Medicines to every Pain, heats all the Sick into violent Sweats, checks with his Cordials all the Excretions by the Stomach, Bowels, and Urine. Not one of these Patients recovers, unless an honest Physician prevents their Use, or unless (which is often truly reported) the natural Instinct, or the Forwardness of the Young put a Stop to the Repetitions of these Doses. A Commander of one of the largest Ships in the Fleet declar'd himself fully convinc'd, that the present Mode of tampering with those Diseases murders the greatest Part. My Surgeon destroy'd my Men in the dangerous putrid Fevers, while the Furniture of his Chest lasted; when all the Medicines were spent, the rest recover'd by the Efforts of Nature undisturb'd, assisted only with our Common Infusions and Mixtures. You will be pleas'd to hear the Testimony of an Eminent Apothecary in this weighty Cause. He trusted to the Goodness of his Constitution, one or two Medicines and his Bed and the Chamber-Diet, and

and was very near doing well, when three of the Favourite Physicians made him a Visit, and order'd for him many Boles and Juleps. He recall'd his Servant, who had waited on them to the Door, and commanded, that not one of them should be made: If I take their Physick, I shall certainly die. We doubt not but you have often made these Observations in your numerous Family, that very severe Diseases are subdu'd, when the natural Powers are assisted with the greatest Caution, and Reflection not to disturb, divert, or depress them in their Progress, moving regularly to the Exclusion of the Morbid Matter in the proper Seasons.

Your Demand recall'd to my Memory very many Observations and Reflections I had made, in the long Life and present Health of many of my Relations and Friends. Their Weakness from their Age is compensated by the Strength of their Judgment; by the Knowledge it has given them of the true and reasonable Use of Medicines. They have escap'd many Diseases I fear'd would be fatal, waiting the Effects of the Remedies they us'd, and leaving the finishing Part to their Constitutions, lead and conducted, not push'd and hurried by the many repeated Doses. I have therefore long since suspected, that the largest Numbers are destroy'd by the gainful Management of the Apothecaries, and the unhappy People, who readily imitate and copy after their Manner of Practice. I will appeal to all the Gentlemen of *England*, (who are not diverted from observing it) if their Children and Servants, and the Poor of the Neighbourhood, do not more often escape in the prudent Use of our Domestick Cordials of the old Receipts, than from the present Medleys of the inflaming nauseous Boles and Juleps of the Brandy Waters.

Waters. How many Thousands have been preserv'd by our Imitation of Dr. Sydenham's Manner of curing the Small Pox and Measles? Those of the inflam'd Kind shall be allay'd by our temperate Medicines, and the natural expulsive Motion left undisturb'd. The more Sluggish and Phlegmatick Blood may want a mild Cordial Mixture or Apozeme, to prepare the Humours, and throw them into the skin. These were many Years since more dreaded and more fatal, when to raise out of them 20 l. for the Apothecary's Attendance, the furiously fermenting Blood of the young, and before inflam'd with Wine, were fir'd by the Pearl Juleps, and the Spicy Boles. The Bed and the close Chambers were accus'd of the Murthers of the numerous Dead, when many Doses of the distill'd Oily Waters, and the aromatick Boles were taken every Hour of the disease. The same Causes will have the same Effects in all the Pleurisies and other Inflammatory Fevers. I send to the sick Poor the temperate Infusions and Mixtures, to keep up the Motions of the blood, and secure a free Perspiration, as both decline from the low Diet, and the daily Abatement of strength. It is wonderful, how few miscarry: In many Epidemical Fevers, not one. I forbid them the Use of the Treacle Waters, and the Boles of Treacle or Diascordium, or any other violent Sweats, in the Beginning of these highly fermenting fevers; which, in Imitation of the Apothecaries cordials; and either the same, or not inferiour to them, destroy the greatest Part of the Sick, unless the raging Thirst provok'd by them demands large draughts of Small Beer, or the Posssets, and diluting Decoctions, which abate or extinguish the deadly Flames rais'd by the wretched Misapplication of

of these Remedies. When any of these Diseases seize on my Village or Neighbourhood, I consult my Physician, who shews me the remote and immediate Causes, and in what manner the Spirits and Humours are affected by them, and makes me observe the different Tendencies to the Separations and Secretions; and whether Nature is to be promoted or controul'd sooner or later; that in the Spring the Motions are more rapid, and the Periods shorter than in the Autumn. He teaches me to prepare the Infusions of the Plants in Water, or Wine, or both and that with them, Bleeding, the Evacuations and Revulsions, will answer all the necessary Indications. He demonstrates the Reasons, why many of the Symptoms are to be neglected, which vanish away with the greater, or abate by the constant Transpiration, or the first sensibly salutary Excretions. I have communicated the generous Council of my Physician to all the Gentlemen near me. We have had the same Success, which History relates of Hippocrates, who oppos'd and repell'd by his Advice the Pestilence, which had almost depopulated all the Countries on the Frontiers of Greece.

The Discourse was resum'd, (after a Compliment to me on the Respect and Esteem I discover'd to my Physician in the Country) that you would not doubt that the *English* Gentlemen, who can recover the Knowledge of, and who shall have the Courage to assert their Interest, will raise again the most useful and necessary Art. Their Principles are for Monarchical Government. The Question is very obvious and easie to be understood: Who shall prescribe and govern, and direct the Health and Lives in the Family; a Physician appointing all the Means conducive to that End, the different Diets, Abstinence of

ence, Exercise, Repose and Medicines, when neces-
 sary, and the just Proportions of them ; or the Apo-
 thecary, who, in the above recited Circumstances,
 must force himself to give, and the Patient to rely
 on the Remedies only, and to take into himself the
 largest Quantity he can receive. The Gentlemen,
 when they shall be fam'd for their Wisdom, and
 prudent Administration of their own Affairs, will
 instruct by their Example, and give Laws to the
 unthinking and easily seduc'd People, beneath them.
 One of them ask'd his Apothecary, what his three
 apprentices would do, when out of their time, the Town
 swarming with them, and more Swarms being expe-
 cted from the perpetual Succession of Prentices ? He
 said, they must shift for themselves. But what shall
 the Sick do, while they are shifting for themselves ?
 I think they must do so too. He has shifted for
 himself, and made choice of a Dispensary Physician ;
 and observes, that the Change is much to his Advan-
 tage, that the most solicitous Care of every Part of
 his Family, and the Articles of Advice and Physick
 are Three parts in Four less than he us'd to pay his
 Apothecary for the Remedies only. Another having
 10 l. to pay for Two or Three Sicknesses, and the
 Cordials the Servants sent for at Pleasure, when
 they advis'd them to themselves, intreated his Apothe-
 cary (since Trade abroad is hazardous, and is decli-
 ning at home) to be both his Physician and Apothe-
 cary for half that Sum to be paid Quarterly. He
 smil'd at the Proposal, call'd it absurd ; for you see,
 I can make as much more by my Bill, and more e-
 very Year, if I please. This Gentleman is since fall'n
 into the old prudent Method of making his Physi-
 cian faithful to him in the most affectionate Preventi-
 on of Distempers, and of the former Annual Ex-
 pence.

pence. The People are prepar'd for the Reformation. The Suspicions and Complaints are heard in all Parts. There are various Methods found out, and some very odd and extravagant to relieve themselves. There are many, who deplore the Loss of their Friends by the Want of Skill and Judgment of the Apothecary they employ'd. The innumerable Doses, with the greatest Reluctance and Refusal of the Sick, make the deepest Impressions on them. The greatest Part publickly own themselves oppress'd with the growing Burthen of the Arbitrary Taxes. Many Citizens have confess'd their Trouble, that they are oblig'd to violate the Laws and Customs of the City, and require the Parents to support the Expence of the Sickneses of their Prentices, who are neglected, when that Provision has not been made, and are forc'd to expect the Events of their Diseases without Relief. Others deal in the Remedies common Report makes fashionable. The Goa Stone, the Elixirs, and the pretended miraculous Inventions of the daily Advertisements, are taken by them in all their Disorders, and bestow'd freely on every Member of the Family, under the greatest Hazards and fatal Uncertainties, but the escaping the formidable Bill. The common Nurses, without any Appearance of Judgment, but the surest Memory, that all have not died after the Use of Three or Four Cordials of their own Preparation, have the Management of many Sets of Diseases committed to them. They are in the Condition of a Traveller out of his Way in the Night, will chearfully acknowledge the Assistance of a Torch or an Hand to lead him. It is proverbially and truly said, that when the Cause of the Malady is discover'd, it is most easie to apply the Remedy. The Apothecaries have many

Year

with great Industry, the instructive Examples of
 the most Eminent in the Trade, and frequent Ad-
 monitions to their Prentices, corrupted and deprav'd
 the Physicians, that the Profession might be sunk
 into the general Contempt or Detestation. The De-
 signs of many of the College to assert the Publick,
 from their present and the future Calamities of their
 oppressive Dealings with their Purses and Bodies,
 have been conceal'd from the Families, or repor-
 ted to them with the most infamous Reflections, that
 they pretended to invade the Liberty of the Subjects,
 who ought to be left to themselves in the Disposal
 of their Money and Lives, and presum'd to prevent
 the Apothecary (in a Nation, which boasts of its
 Liberty) from making the best of his Trade; he is
 able. Have you not been pleasantly entertain'd with
 the Characters of the Physicians, the Subscribers to
 the Dispensary, and the Goodness and Prices of
 the Medicines prepar'd at the College? They are
 represented lately by two Apothecaries in Print, and
 formerly by a Physician, their Lampoon-writer, in
 Verse, as the most Ignorant, and beneath even those
 they use as a Foyle to recommend themselves, as
 their blue Paper to advance the Whiteness of some
 Commodities. The Compositions made of the best
 Ingredients in the World, attested by every Drug-
 gist, to be bought at the highest Rates, with the most
 sollicitous Care to procure the most valuable sorts of
 every Drug, are said to be worse than their own.
 They are said to be sold very dear, when many
 Patients have their Distempers cur'd at less Cost,
 than one Bole and Draught from the Apothecary.
 The Credulous People have their Ears fill'd and
 enlarg'd by the Number and Largeness of these in-
 famous

famous Lyes, and are made to apprehend the Dispensary Physicians as the greatest Enemies to the publick Tranquillity and the Repose of the People, who will not part with their Profession, and the College to the Apothecaries Company, who offer to undertake the Management of both and their own Hall and Trade together. Many therefore, from the Rabble to very Eminent Stations in all the Professions, have a confus'd Imagination, that the College Physicians have some sort or other of strange Crimes, and Enormities and Defects in them, which, if they could learn what they are, should be Severely and Exemplarily punish'd; When therefore they are perswaded, that the Dispensary Physicians are good for nothing, and they observe or suspect the most vile Negligence and Ignorance and Insufficiency of all the other, who oppose them, will you not be oblig'd in Pity and Compassion to inform them, That the Physicians will be very careful of their Health and Lives, will have great Knowledge in the Nature and Differences of Diseases, and the Qualities and Vertues of all the Simples and Compositions, when the Apothecary shall keep to his Shop, be content with his own Station, and permit the Families to choose their own Physicians? When you shall have more fully examin'd the present State of Physick (which briefly before presented to you deserves now your more careful Attention) Common Humanity and Justice, will oblige you to make it publickly known, that all the Villanies of the Profession of Physick were contriv'd and fabrick'd by the Apothecaries intruding themselves into the Practice, who are every day more industrious either from Necessity, the Numbers being

monstrously increas'd in few years, or Ambition to raise the Trade above all the other Employments. The Physicians kill the Patients by their Negligence, the Multitude of Doses in all Diseases, their want of Knowledge of every Medicine, only to gratifie the Apothecary, that his Visits may be necessary, his Skill in the Remedies esteem'd, both to be rewarded by the Length of the Prescript, which is to be rewarded by his Preference in the Apothecaries Favour, and Patronage, to be recommended, when a Physician shall be thought necessary by him. There is a Physician, who has often told his merry Companions, that he had resolv'd to destroy the College, though he do's not know how many are in it, and whether they are not able to make a vigorous Defence, having never been within the Gate, but once, since his pardon'd Expulsion. The pleasant Conversations have unmov'd, and without the least Concern for their own Healths and Lives, or Relations and Friends, heard him profess, he would ruine the Art of Physick. He could not possibly effect it, but by making it scandalous by his own Practice, or the Unhuman usage of his Patients. They do in all parts resent his barbarous Treatment of their deceas'd Friends. Can we dissemble or can we forgive the Refusal of a Visit in a Fever, till a little time before he expired, all other Advice being prevented by his repeated Assurances, and our hourly Expectation of his coming? You must certainly have heard the Character from a Thousand in the Sharpest Accents of Reproach of our Giant: Who exactly resembles the first of the Race. They are describ'd Men of violence, whose Imaginations are always evil. He faces

and defies all the European Physicians, appears terrible in his Mien and Stature, and has been often overcome by a Question of the Nature of a Disease, of the Goodness of a Medicine, as by one Stroke in the Forehead. But why should the Noblest Families have suffered their Friends to languish without any Remedy, while he is freely dosing himself? *Alexander* lost his brave Companion in the Field, and Tent, his Friend *Hephæstion*: while his Colick was violent, and the Medicine was working, the Physician was passing his time at an Opera. The Conquering Prince could not bear the absurd ill-tim'd Diversion, and commanded him to be sent after him to give his constant Attendance in another Place. But, if you can prove that many others are sav'd by the Conceit of his great Practice, which prevents his Diligence: tho' many others are neglected to Death, *fatis contraria fata rependent*. These may be allowed to atone for, and are an Equivalent for the other. The monstrous Fees rudely demanded of, and deposited by the meaner People, before he will promise to move to them, were never heard before his time, this having so much in hand was till now peculiar to the Quacks. The Price is very reasonable if you believe him, that his Skill surpasses all the past, present and future Physicians; that he is a Consultation alone, and will never fail of curing every Disease. You have your Patient cur'd for one great Fee for one Visit, which is equal to the 5 or 6 Advices you should have had from your Physician. *Jehu Ward*, a Broken Weaver in *Spitt* *Fields*, run for Debt to *Holland*, and set up for Physician. His Bottle Companions rais'd and spread

his Fame. He demanded treble Fees of the saving Dutchmen ; made them wait at his Door, and come again twice or thrice, while he took off his Rummers and smoak'd his Pipe. The Weaver had the same sort of Learning, made as many Dissections, and as few mistakes in the Names of Diseases, and the Parts affected, order'd as good and as many Medicines. He made his Companions always merry with the best Liquors ; he swore there was none in the Country like him ; they believed him, and swore it in all the Houses, ran to every Bed : You must die, if our great Doctor is not pleas'd to come to you : You must promise him his own Fee, or we will not move. His Setters could not be blam'd, they never took a Glass with any other Physician, nor were capable of judging, if any other had a Competent share of common Sence. The Apothecaries who had the most absolute and uncontroul'd Government in the Houses, first rais'd this Gentleman's Name, from whom they fear'd no Interruption to their Visits, Attendance, and under Advice, in a Chronical Case, one or two Months: in an Acute, many days. He overacted the Part with them, was as difficult of Access, as an Emperour of the East, made them attend too often on one Errand. This made room for their obsequious Serviteur Five or Six years running, who comes as readily, as he flies in the Chamber from thinking of the Distemper before him. We are represented by Gentlemen above the Suspicion of Scandal and Calumny, as the greatest Sotts and Debauchees of the Age. 'Tis true, a Gentleman taken very ill in the Evening had one Doctor, then another brought to him, both

neither able to stand or speak. The third was prevented being sent for by one in the Chamber, who assur'd them, that all were in that Condition at that time of the Night. When the Apothecary assumes the Afternoon Attendance and Care of the Patient, and will allow the Physicians to practise only within a small limited Compass of their Shop Medicines, and they are little solicitous of the Events of all Diseases, they are late call'd to, how can you think, they can pass their time soberly in reading old or new Authors, whose Instructions cannot be admitted into the Modern Practice? They are character'd as pleasant Buffoons, and merry Companions, or Poets, or Politicians, or prettily Skill'd in the Exotick Plants and Trifles, which have no concern in the Knowing and Mending of Diseases. These and some others were nam'd and describ'd, as Vilely Ignorant in all the learned Languages, and the vulgar Observations of Philosophy or Physick. A Criminal, who had shot in the Street one had slightly offended him, own'd the Fact, and design'd to confess the Crime in Court, but refus'd to plead, when he saw the Grimaces, the Levities of the Country Recorder: He deny'd it was possible, that Man could have a Commission to sit in Judgment on any Malefactor. Common Instinct suggested to him, and instructs us, that the Characters of the present Physicians ought to be Copy'd with the greatest Exactness from the Gravity and Prudence, and Vertue, of the last and former Ages. But, when the Apothecary has all the Avenues of all the Houses always open to him, precludes the Physicians Entrance, till he sends for him, and expressly forbids his Return,

turn, till he comes for him again; he must play the Tumbler without, and catch his Prey, where he can find it. The Practice is related with the deepest Resentments, as dangerous and often visibly destructive, from the prodigiously large Bleedings, and the terrible Doses of Opiates in all Diseases, or violent most profuse Sweaters, or the sole use of the Acids, and Mercury, and Steel, and Bark, and the Brandy Cordials, with a confest Ignorance of the Vertues, and Uses of almost all the Plants, and the modestly own'd unacquaintance with the Receipts of the most excellent Traditional Medicines, with which the greatest Cures are now made, and very often the stubborn chronical Diseases subdued, when deserted by these Physicians. This monstrous Difference or Contradiction of the most Eminent Practicers, as they style them, has forc'd them to believe, and publicly avow, that the Art is a Cheat, that there is nothing in it. But if the Apothecary has used a constant Method of the common Medicines every hour to no purpose many days together, do not you expect a bold and surprising Stroke at the Disease from the Physician, to distinguish the two Advisers with the same Title from one the other? And the People have many years heated themselves into a fierce Impatience, and demand the *Coup de Grace*, cry out for the instantly being put out of all Pain for themselves and Friends, one way or the other, by a brisk Charge on the Distemper. After the Restoration it hapned, that the King, the Prince and Favourite Duke were possess'd by operating Chymists, who promis'd them Mountains of Gold, while they extracted out of them as much, as they pleas'd. They assur'd them,

their Preparations would give them the Vigour of
 an *Hercules*, and make them and it immortal.
 The *French Gold*, instead of the Chymists, fur-
 nish'd immense Vanity and Luxury. The Ba-
 lance of *Europe* was neglected, and new Schemes of
 Wit and Fidelity to the publick Service intro-
 duc'd. The former rational methodical Physick
 and faithful Care of the Patient were decry'd and
 exploded by them. The most natural, most safe
 and most effectual Preparations of Remedies were
 banish'd from the Court. The Chymists shew'd
 their Red or Yellow Drops impudently pretended
 to be drawn from the best Rubies, and Gold, which
 shall subdue all Diseases in an Hour or two. This
 blue, green, or Snow-white Powder shall eradicate
 a long tedious Desteemper in a Day. The Infu-
 sions and Decoctions of the Roots, Seeds or Flow-
 ers are insufferable, being design'd only for the
 Beasts. The methodical prudent Distinctions of
 Constitutions and Diseases will wear out your Pa-
 tience. Who can wait the motions of the Humours,
 and their natural Separations, the modest Doctors
 intreat you and perswade you to expect, for
 their own Advantage? Give us ten times their
 Fee, and you shall see the greatest Cures perform'd
 by our boldly flying out of the common Road.
 The most desperate Diseases shall be frighted off,
 and bullied by the assurances of never failing
 Chymical Spirits and Sublimations. It became
 scandalous in all parts to own having read *Hippo-
 crates*, or *Galen* or *Fernelius*, or any of the modest
 judicious *Reconcilers* of the Chymical and Galenical
 Preparations. Dr. *Sydenham*, Dr. *Glisson*, and the
 other Physicians of Good Sense and Learning were
 oblig'd

oblig'd to abscond, and cures all their Patients, with the Observations of the Natural Motions of the Humours, and the most careful Applications of their Medicines, in great Silence and Privacy, for fear of Discovery. A large Number of Physicians were conquer'd by the zealous and heated Champions of the Chymical Oyls and Spirits and Powders, were made to abjure the use and the Knowledge of any Plants, of their Virtues, and Preparations. They were compell'd to renounce all the Observations and Counsels of the Antient Writers, were turn'd out of the Families, if they took a Minute to consider the Disease, or waited, till the first opportunity offer'd to give their Medicines. The Royal College could not be prevail'd on to give up their Charter to the Court, and receive a new Commission to deal only in the Chymical Secrets, and banish the infalliable Rules of Practice, and the Vegetable Remedies, of more than two thousand years Establishment. It struggled with a long and terrible Persecution. Many of its Members were Martyrs for the Cause. The Nobility and Gentry remov'd and abdicated their Physicians in Ordinary. We resolve to be serv'd by these only who can do wonders, cure us by Drops and Grains in stead of your Ounces and Drams. Their Medicines have the most ravishing Names and Titles. It's absurd to confide in any Physicians Observations of our Constitutions, and the Successes of such methods in our Families, who attends with Care, and observes with Caution tiresome to us, when there are others, who have infallible ways, and Preparations to give us. Besides 'tis the Mode to change the Doctor every Month, one day one is at the Height of Fame, afterward another; Shall not we use the Man in the

the critical Minute of his Ascendant ? My Steward
 seizes me to have the Chymist his Acquaintance ;
 he tells me his Powder is but a Guinea a Grain,
 but will work Miracles. The Children and Maid-
 servants will never be easie, but with the new Do-
 ctor ; they hear every one magnifie him, where-
 ever they go. The Citizens continued their old
 Method, us'd themselves their experienc'd excellent
 Receits in the usual Disorders, never tamper'd be-
 yond their Knowledge of the Disease and Remedy,
 apply'd to their Physician in his Study at the known
 Hours, or sent for him in every Case of moment.
 When the Fire of *London* had remov'd the Physicians
 to greater Distances, the Apothecary was near in a
 Shed, till the first Houses were built. They were
 posted by the Customers, and when sent to the
 Doctor, could report he was not at home : or
 much employ'd at the other end of the Town.
 When the Physicians perceiv'd the Apothecary was
 the Messenger to fetch them, they instantly pene-
 trated into all the necessary Consequences. We must
 then be Servants to the Apothecary for the time
 to come, and Cure the Patient after his way. The
 Articles of surrendring their Learning and Integrity
 to the Patient to them were these : To justifie what-
 ever you find us doing, both the Quantity and the
 Quality, never to make a visit, till we call you,
 nor enter the House in time of Recovery or Health :
 To forget the Drugs, and all the manners of Prepa-
 ration : And never to mention, or pretend to any
 particular Remedy, though many years experienc'd
 by you. If any of our Bills shall be offer'd to your
 Consideration, to look affrighted at the odd Que-
 stion ; either not to know the Prices, or that every
 other Bill you have seen is the same. Many of
 the

the Faculty are under these Engagements. The Chymical Medicines are to be laid aside, except very few in Faintings, or for a little Variety. The Patient is to be treated with respect to the Apothecaries Interest in the first place, by the Number of Doses most readily made up, and therefore presently fitted for the Vent and Consumption. Shall we make an Experiment of your Temper, and use a vile, but the most apposite Comparison to illustrate the Affair? Have you not seen in many Streets a Sign to a Pavour's House? He stands in the Posture of a General, with a Staff of Command in his hand; the poor Labourers are bringing the Gravel and Pebbles, and placing and driving them close. The Apothecaries Servants of the Society are in the same Manner hir'd, and directed by them to multiply the Medicines on the Patient, in proportion to the Increase of their Numbers. They must use only the common Trash Compositions (lately exploded) which keep the Year in the Shop, prepar'd for Speedy and present Use, the Waters, Cold and Hot, the Conserves, the Syrups and Powders, to make all the Boles and Juleps. Any one Appropriated Infusion or Decoction (beyond the Scanty Provision of the real Furniture, the much greater part of the Glasses and Pots serving only for Shew and Amusement,) would perplex the Prentice and keep the Master at home: And the Juleps of the Cold Mothery, and the hot Brandy-waters are more pleasant and slightly, will not cure so soon, bring in ten times greater Profit, and are in the trice put together, as your Wine and Water are mix'd. You will allow, they will chuse the most proper Members of the Faculty for this purpose; the *Mirmils* and

Quer-

Querpoes, and the other Allies and Confederates with them against the Dispensary. How is it otherwise to be conceiv'd, that these Wretches should be raised up to their former or present Fame of being the Apothecaries last Reserve in a desperate business? *Mirmil* has been at all times the Jest and Admiration of all the Physicians: That he should without any kind of Reason or Judgment pretend to consider any Distemper, or be able to think of its Symptoms, while he is ever employ'd in Shaking and Kissing the Apothecaries and Nurses Hands. He hears one or two Groans of the weakest Patient, and asks the next to him, What news abroad? There must be Steadiness and Composure of Face to take aim at an acute Disease, so often changing its Motions and Place. To be seen reading paultry Pamphlets and Sonnets in his Coach coming and going informs you, that he never thinks how he left, or shall find the Patient next Morning, and that he pretends to nothing but the Scribe of a long Bill. The Physicians therefore his best Friends are strangely pleas'd, when they hear any of his Patients recover by the strength of Nature, under the use of his never consider'd Medley of Doses. All the Slaves, as the Blacks in the Plantations, trouble their thoughts with little more, than finishing the Task of their Masters Work. But he, without the pressure of Poverty or the Force of great Luxury, loads the Patient or the Chamber every day. There are 4 Boles and Draughts not taken, he writes for more: there are then 8 or 10 of a Sort, more of the same are directed. When in a Consultation, after one Medicine appointed for the Patient, now let us write for the Apothecary; as they increase, we must enlarge; he will think himself neglected

neglected, the Patient cannot discover our Design, or detect the Injury we do him. The Trade is sinking, oppress'd by the great Increase of double the Number every 8th Year; we must in pity lay up for our best Friends against the Badness of the Times, which they foresee. The only Excuse, which can be made for him, is, that, while he serves the Apothecary, he is not sensible, how much the Patient suffers, does not know, if he dies by the Disease or his Medicines. Such Examples of Eminence make all the Young Physicians furious in the pursuit of the Common Methods of Preferment. Who of us, they say, cannot pretend to be great, as well as he? 'Tis but prating without Thought, and breaking our University Oath, and sputtering against the College Statutes, to be the Apothecaries Favourite, and to be brought by him once at least into every House. Every little Fellow is now above him; he is left as a Monument, what poor Tools may be us'd by good Artists to destroy the Profession of Physick, and make themselves ador'd, as more judicious and more capable of making the best Observations, and applying the Remedies. One would think it impossible, that the Moisture of the Air in our Climate, and the constant use of the Spirituous and Sober Liquors should be able to soften the common Understandings so much, to commit the Preservation of their Health and Recovery of their Lives to one, who has no other Interest but to undo them both, by the putting off as many Medicines, as he can, which every one Operates in the different Degrees to the ruin of Life, if not exactly adjusted to the Condition of the diseas'd: besides the most signal punish-

punishment of their Folly in the terrible Demand of
 the Bill. It is confest, that when the Symptoms
 are grievous, and threaten the Death of the Sick,
 the Friends Sympathizing with him, are, as in a
 Town ready to be enter'd by Storm, out of their
 Wits, in the greatest Confusion; which makes
 them cry for help to the next at Hand, to the A-
 pothecary attending, to name the Physician to save
 them. If they did by a Gratiuity secure his Fide-
 lity to them, he may sometimes be suppos'd to
 know, how the opportunities have been lost, by
 what Medicines the Symptoms are aggravated, and
 the Case render'd Deplorable. But lately, after the
 long use of the Title to themselves and Prentices,
 they have openly solicited an equal Commission and
 Power with the Physician in all Cases, and over
 all Persons, with the avow'd Design (lately pub-
 lish'd by two of them) to take into their Hands the
 Administration of all and every part of the Physi-
 cians business. This Project has been long foreseen by
 many of the College. We inform'd you what the
 several eminent Physicians publish'd in their Writings
 and Practice, that by the large Numbers of the Patients
 advis'd at their Houses, by the Opportunities of
 more diligent inquiries into the Observations of all
 the Writers in Physick, and by examining the Good-
 ness, and the Vertues of all the Medicines, the
 Physician is more capable to relieve the Sick, than
 the Handicraft Trade, which powders and mixes
 the Remedies, only from the Publick or particular
 Prescriptions. But the Fallacy of having the Apo-
 thecary to take the first View of the Work, to un-
 dertake the Whole, and furnish all the Materials,
 and not be paid before many Pieces of such Work
 shall

shall be finish'd, has, with the greatest part of the Faculty listing themselves under them, made them be receiv'd with the most general Applause.

There are others, who have taken a different Course, not to depend wholly on the Apothecaries Promotion. They have prudently foreseen the terrible Difficulties of the most diligent Enquiries into the Nature of human Bodies, the Anatomy of all the Parts, the Mixtures and the Uses and Actions of all the Fluids, in the natural or diseas'd State. They dread the Labour of acquiring the two Learned Languages, and of reading the Voluminous Writers of the many Diseases and the Medicines. It is beneath them to comply with the necessity of advising all Cases of the Poor, as well as the Rich, to remark the differences of Diseases, and the Operations of the Remedies. They detest the constant Labour of examining the best Preparations. It is mean and servile to be made known by their good Works, and rise by the Merit of their Care and Success to the general Reputation, as in all the other Professions and Employments. They have past over all these little things, and by a proportionable Impudence, as by a sudden Affright or Torment, have compell'd the Publick to own and receive them, as the greatest Men in the World. Our *Giant* the first day of his Practice told his silly Companions and Admirers, that he was arriv'd to the very End and Height of the whole Art. Though he had not learnt one Letter of the whole Alphabet of Physick, Anatomy, Chymistry or Medicinal Philosophy, had never seen *Hippocrates* or *Galen*, or any other of that sort of Writers, but only one of the little Manuals of Distempers, and a few Receipts of Boles, Powders and Juleps,

leps and the bitter Drink. There were then 3 very
 eminent Physicians of excellent Learning and long
 Experience in the Place. I am, says he, far before
 them and all the *London* Physicians. Whenever he
 has been sent for after any other Physicians, of all
 the Ages, and of all the Manners of Practice: If
 the Patient was evidently recovering, he would have
 kill'd him in twenty four Hours; 'tis I only that
 can keep him alive: If the Disease is past Cure, two
 or three days ago, I could have ensur'd his Life
 till 85 or 90 years of Age. Believe my Skill to be
 equal to the great Summs I have got by my Practice,
 which I assure you, on my Word, is the Fourth part,
 I have sometimes over a Glass magnifi'd it to. The
 Hearers make the truest Judgment, that there ne-
 ver was such a Man before him: which is most cer-
 tain, if you read the first Annal of the present Reign,
 where the late King's Sicknes and Death are reported,
 and the only Advice to an Asthma and Dropisie was
Gascoin's Powder and Black-Cherry-Water. These
 two have done Wonders to his Patients, when there
 was no Danger, and Nature strong and little disturb'd.
 His Zeal and Tenderness to another, the most
 valuable Life in the World, was as great and
 proper to the Oecasion, as the common paultry
 Medicines, he is only acquainted with. But these, he
 does assure you, no Mortal knows besides himself.
 He owns all his Stock is within the Compass of half
 a Sheet, but no other Physician ever knew, how to
 enable them to Cure a Fever with seldom seeing it,
 and taking notice of the Symptomes. They are such
 Medicines, which will do their own business without
 me. This method of commending ones self being
 so easie, and so certain, has brought many the hard
 Drinkers

Drinkers and the Sober to copy after him. One shews a Skeleton, and the Muscles dry'd on it to the Gentlemen and Ladies, and declares by that alone he can Discover and Cure all Diseases: That, by its Assistance, he cur'd thousands of every Distemper, the first year of his business, and never fail'd in one. Another wasts his time in Leading a Gentleman the *Tour of Europe*, afterward resolves on Physick for his Subsistence, writes much, very noisy and very empty Poetry, keeps all Companies, and learns all Physick, he professes, as a Tune by the Ear, from the casual Events of the Patients. The People embrace these *Novices*, who can support their Credit only by the sufficiency of their pretended Abilities, and the prevailing Opinion, that, though in Musick and Painting great Industry and many years are necessary to form an Artist, who shall ravish the Ear and the Eye, but in Physick the Youngest is best. And a good Mein and Dress and Assurance, the pleasing our Fancies, the Cunning of hitting a Disease, or the bold stroaks on it, will soonest effect the Cure. We imitate the Mountebank on the Stage in every Part, draw the People to us by our Buffoonry and Banter at our own or the publick Houses, divert by the little Entertainments of Anatomical Niceties and Trifles, the Hypotheses of the Shapes and Motions of every Atom, and presume to cure by Remedies, whose Vertues have never been consider'd or examin'd. Therefore with all the Ignorance of Anatomy and Philosophy, of the Signs of Health, and the Alterations of it, and the outside of the Drugs, or any of the Preparations of them, your Physicians are famous for their successes (as they of the Stage on the Vulgar) in all Distempers, which have no Difficulty

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ficulty or Danger, and which Abstinence or Repose in the Acute, and passing some time in the Country Air in the Chronical, will change into milder Symptoms, or after the Season wear off.

I was not able to dissemble the Commotions your Discourse had rais'd. I was sometimes dispos'd with *Heracitus* to lament the Calamities of the Publick in the Tragical Representarion of the Destruction of the Lives of the greatest part of the Sick of all degrees. Your character of *Mirmil* and his Partners made me imitate *Democritus*, and please my self with the Entertainments of our Comedy or Farce of the common Practice, like the Cheats of *Volpone* or *Scapin*. I remember the Story of the old Philosopher, who could not contain himself from Laughing to be heard at a great Distance, at the sight of an Ass bleeding at the Mouth, when he mumbled a Prickly and sower Thistle. He said, the Dulness and Untractableness of that Beast, with the boldest and stoutest Obstinacy in his Humour, represents to him very many of all Conditions of Mankind, who punish themselves after the same Manner. There is this Difference between them, those of our Shape are capable sometimes of Advice and Instruction, and may be taught to assert their own Interest and Preservation. The State of Nature is now and has always been a State of War. The Insatiable and Bold and Impudent have prey'd on and devour'd the weaker and more impotent part of the Community. Religion, and the old Rules of Morality and Vertue, have sometimes interpos'd and put a Stop to the common Confusions and Devastations by a Peace, and Recovery of the publick Tranquillity; after this Calm the natural State of Rapine and Violence returns. The People have not the Power to obviate and prevent all the Insults of the

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great Robbers and Oppressors of Mankind, but their Instinct will help them to secure themselves from the Pilferings and Knaveries of their own Rank. Nature prompts them instantly to put their Finger on the Part, where they smart, to remove the Cause. It puts them in mind to cleanse and change their Habits by the Fleas and Lice, which are bred in the Foulness of them. The longer they defer it, they have many more and of the larger Size and Strength, who bite more vehemently and suck more of their Blood. The common People want the Assistance and Advice of their Superiours to extirpate the Wolves, whose Fierceness and Numbers are formidable. They are prepar'd to joyn with the Gentlemen, who shall command their Service and Lead them. *Tully*, whose Authority is equal to *Socrates* and *Plato*, you quoted to me, assures us, that nothing in the World affects the Minds of Men, as much as Life and Death and Plenty, and Want. *Vita, Mors, Divitie, Paupertas vehementissime omnes Homines permovent.* The Force of his Expression is not to be rendred in our Language. He makes the Exception, that those, who are not mov'd by them are only Men in their Figure, as Statues, and want the inward, and distinguishing part. But these will have the Benefit of the Reformation, when the Nation shall have the deadly Assaults on their Lives, and the Secret Piracies and Robberies prevented by the Punishment of the Offenders. Good Laws strenuously and impartially executed will protect the People from all the Outrages, they complain of. We may expect these from your College. The Physicians are by *Aristotle* most truly stil'd the Governours of the Sick. Providence has appointed them to apply

to you for Redress. Who can interpose and judge in this Affair, till your Society shall, in imitation of *Solon* and *Lycurgus*, enact and publish them? The Reasons you gave of the necessity of the Physicians and Apothecaries attending their separate and peculiar Affairs more largely explain'd, will have the Force of a Law with every one, who can be affected with the Sense of being abus'd, cheated and destroy'd. You reply'd, you would not trouble me with the Repetition of many particulars, which had been observ'd to me before. The Apothecary ought to attend in his Shop, as all other Traders of that kind in theirs. In all our little Dealings to furnish our Vanity or Luxury, we are uneasie when the Master is abroad, take little notice of the Prentice, bear the Trouble of going to another Shop, or return to it another time. The Apothecary must not be depriv'd of any one Grant of his Charter, which reserves to him the Sale of all the commonly known Medicines, and the publickly appointed Preparations by the College, and which reserves to the Physicians the Preparation and use of every Medicine invented or alter'd or improv'd by himself. If the Government demands his Care in the Preparation of the Compositions: It does require his greater Care in the Delivery of the Mixtures of many of them in the Dose. Because an Error in the great Compositions, a small mistake of a Dram or two of one or two Ingredients, or the just Degree of Heat, or any other Circumstance, does not instantly destroy the Life of the Patient, as the changing the Medicines for the Sick of different Ages, and Diseases, or the deadly Substitution of a Violent in stead of a Cordial Ingredient, by the Servant in his Absence. He may be very Young,

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and have his Head full of childish Sports and Amusements, or may have been in Company, and return fuddled and unfit for a business of so much Tenderneſs and Weight. He ſhall have the Current Prices, which the Trade it ſelf, and the common Uſage, values them at. The Rates ſhall be augmented to a much greater Proportion (when the College Views, the only conceivable Teſt of their Goodneſs, ſhall warrant them,) becauſe, as in many other Manufactures, they have gradually ſaln into the loweſt Degree of Corruption, from the Deſigns of great Gain in an overgrown Trade, and the equally improv'd Ignorance of the Modern Phyſicians and the Customers. The Truth of this, many Apothecaries, all the Druggiſts, and every Phyſician have many years, and do at this time demonſtrate: The Phyſicians from the frequent want of Succeſs, not only when they preſcribe the Alteratives, of ſlower Operations, but the ſolutive Potions and Syrops, the Opiates and Aſtringents, which in many acute Caſes expoſe the Life of the Patient to the greateſt Hazard. He ſhall, for this equally cogent Reaſon, enjoy all the Privileges of the Shop, becauſe his Intruſion into the Houſes to quicken the Conſumption of his Goods is beneath the Figure of every ſetled Trade, levels it with the diſpis'd and nauſeous Pedlars and Hawkers, and becauſe his Viſits in the Chamber, are attended with the greateſt Prejudice and Sufferings of the Sick. The importunate, early and frequent Viſits to feel the Pulſe, and ſearch the Breſt, to pronounce he ſees Malignity from the Eruptions, which will be under the Skin, deſtroy the Sleeps and Repoſes of the Morning in almoſt all the Acute Diſeaſes, and break all the Hope and Expectation of Relief. The

design'd or erroneous Contradictions of the Physicians Opinion or Directions, raise more violent Disorders and Confusions of the Spirits of the Sick, than the Disease. When he becomes an Adviser, (carrying about him the Title in readiness, when he shall be desir'd to advise) your many Observations confirm, that all the safe and easie Diseases, (which Nature undisturb'd, would by its own Force pass off) are irritated, made violent and difficult and dangerous, but the Sick in all the more abstruse and Dangerous are certainly destroy'd. The Medicines shall be in larger Quantities, (as very many years after their first Institution) brought by your own Servant or a Porter to the House, as every thing you buy in other Shops or the Market. They are to be mixt and divided by the Physicians Directions, either present or in Writing, (which is now practis'd in all parts of *Europe*), and the prodigious Exactions of the Subdivisions into little Doses prevented. This Fallacy of Shamming and Bubbling the People by the Partitions into small Parcels, and of rating every twelfth part equally to the Value of the whole, was never known, till the Subdivisions of the Trade into ten times the Number the Diseases can employ, invented a Remedy to the Calamities it brought on it self. When this trouble of dividing the Boles, and Powders and every draught of a Julep shall be taken from them, (and the absur'd Cuttings of the Paper for Boles, and the hurtful covering them with undissolveable Leaf-Gold, and the washing all the small Glasses, and the impertinent covering the Cork with the coloured Silk,) one Shop (as in all parts of *Europe*) may furnish in the same time ten or twenty times more Customers, and the Employment will naturally reduce

duce it self to the first large Allowance for the City. *Paris* has at this time but the twentieth part of the Number. Many large Cities in *Germany*, but two or three. The Apothecary then will send his Wishes with the Medicines, that the Sick may recover with two or three Doses of one of them, and will not trouble himself to ask, what Physician prescrib'd their use. You are now secure of a good Apothecary, who may do you the greatest Services, selling you excellent Medicines of the common Use, at cheap Rates, in the large Quantities, for ready Mony. You will be very careful not to affront him with Name of Doctor, which will make him Blush and give the Example to the Hearers to abuse your self with a Nick-name, either above or below your Quality. If you advise with him at your House, in that Moment you lose your Apothecary, the little Officer in the Shop is to exercise that part, when he is abroad, he is to be the safe and careful Man in the place of his Master. Let your Physician be one educated in one of our Universities, where they pass many years after, the Age of Discretion, in the Study of the Languages and Philosophy, afterwards all the parts of their Profession, before they commence Doctors. One of these you may at first esteem, as a Serjeant, after some years, as a Judge of Physick. As the Clergy and the Lawyers are employ'd in the most easie parts of their Professions, and are advanc'd gradually to the more honourable and better endow'd Preferments: You will take the greatest Care, that your Physician has been some years advising the Poor and the meaner Families. His Learning and Care, and Success will then justly recommend him to yours, and the other greater and more numerous Families. Beside the Physi-

ans lately propos'd, Sr. Bates, Dr. Fr. Prujean, Dr. Hamey, Dr. Harvey, and all the others of those times had at the Hours in the Morning, Afternoon and the Evening an Hospital, of the Visitants for Advice at their Houses. Dr. Lower having with Sr. J. Michletwayte cur'd King Charles of a dangerous Fever at Windsor, was honour'd by His Majesty with his Command to attend him as his Physician in Ordinary. The Dr. excus'd himself, if I frequently attend your Person, and lose my constant daily Patients, I shall in a little time be as great a Blockhead, as These, who do not understand your Disease, and endanger'd your Life. In all the Ages to the last, every Family confided in their Physician. His constant Care of every part of it was rewarded proportionably to the Largeness of their Minds and Estates. He can have no other interest (which Consideration you may again reflect on, and besides every day of your Life revolve often in your Mind, till you have comprehended all the Force and Extent of it) besides the most judicious Treatment, and the most forwarded Recovery of every Patient. He observes the Differences of every Constitution, the Force and Weakness of every Pulse, the Separations and Secretions of the morbid Humours peculiar to every Constitution. He will be inform'd of the Approach, and the first Attacks of every Disease, and will by the seasonable Application of two or three Remedies, remove the then feeble Distemper. The Visits will not be dreaded or suspected to be made for his own Advantage. They will be adjusted to the rapid or slower Motions of the Disease, to the weak or violent Symptoms, to the secure Prospect or Doubts of the Event. His Care of the Sick in the Evening, when his presence is most necessary,

necessary, when the only valuable Observations are
 to be made, his Remarks on the Operations of
 Vomits and other Remedies, and the Effects of
 Bleeding, will prevent his heating himself into the
 outrageous Insolences of affronting all the other
 Physicians, which the good unsophisticated Wife
 of the Family will not raise him to. This Atten-
 dance at the Rise of the Evening Paroxysm, will
 make him more learned in Diseases, and the Efficac-
 ies of the Medicines, than twenty of your *Giants*;
 and the other slow and haughty Pretenders to the
 infallible Foresight of the Motions of every Fever.
 When he proposes a Consultation, the Physician
 who formerly held that Post, and withdrew, when
 Age or more distant Patients prevented his Atten-
 dance, will be sent for. He will receive the most
 judicious Report of all the Circumstances, and will
 confirm or improve the Method, and prevent the
 Necessity of another Visit, instead of the present
 Appointments of meeting again, before two Re-
 medies have been us'd, and worrying in the same
 manner all the Sorts, and Proportions of Diseases.
 A Collection of twenty Preparations, and as many
 Simples was always ready in the House, and prevent-
 ed making a Voyage to the Shop for every Bole
 and Draught. Out of these he appointed the Mix-
 tures of the Juleps and Powders, without the pre-
 sent Confusion of the hourly Importations into the
 Chamber. These afforded as many Juleps and Boles,
 as the present Shufflers of ten of the Shop Medicines
 pretend to prescribe. He acquir'd by this Method,
 and preserv'd the most accurate Judgment of the
 Goodness of every Drug and Preparation, could
 prevent the Imposition of vicious corrupted Remedies
 from the Shop. The exquisite Vertues and Powers
 of

of the Vegetables were first discovered, and have been since improv'd by the Physician directing in the Chamber or their own House the most rational Preparations of two or three into one Medicine, instead of 50 or 60 in many scandalous Composition of common Use. The Cure is effected by these select and well consider'd Mixtures, the Pompous Juleps, either Perle, or the Colour'd with one and then another Syrup, only for the Gain and Amusement, are often detested and refus'd by the Sick. There are many Reasons to recommend this Project, beside the more certain Recovery of the Diseas'd. The Annual payment to the Apothecary of two Hundred Pounds, or the Robbery of those Summs from one Patient, will be commuted into the fourth Part. Very much Mony will be sav'd, and the Imputation of being cozen'd and bubbled will be, as by an Antidote, happily prevented. When your Physician presents you with a *Nostrum*, a peculiar Preparation of his own, at the price of the Shop Medicines, it will please you, that he is better imploy'd, than as the present Mode, thirdly years following, in Learning in good company the Arts of Forgery and Banter. The Examinations of the Scents and Tasts and Efficacies of the Plants, was one great part of every Physician's study, when Chymistry had the Ascendant. Every one had his little Laboratory, distill'd and sublim'd and burnt every Animal, Mineral and Vegetable, talk'd of his Acid, and Volatile Spirits and Oyls, which he said the Fires of many Months would hardly extract: shew'd you Powders so long in the Calcining Pot, he could not warrant any Vertue remain'd in them. Shall not the present Physicians enquire into the Qualities of each Medicine, and distinguish, if an Infusion

tion or Decoction will be more prevalent, than a
 Conserve or Syrup or Water? He may read his
 Authors, while the Infusion and Tincture are pre-
 paring, and improve at the same time the concurrent
 knowledge of all the Diseases and their Remedies.
 You will Discover by the Informations of the last
 Age, that all the Patients, who could visit the Phy-
 sicians without Prejudice to their Health, apply'd to
 him in his Library, at the Hours those in the Bed
 do not expect him. These better weigh'd and con-
 cluded Advices were less expensive and had greater
 Success, than the present short and running Admoniti-
 ons at the Houses: While he, as the Lawyers in the
 Inns of Court, expected his Clients, he could peruse the
 Volumes, which have publish'd the Laws of Medi-
 cines, which only Nature will obey, and which are
 establish'd by the usage of all Ages. This will
 make the Art less Oppressive and more useful to
 the Publick, will prevent the scandalous Custom
 of seeking the Physician at the publick Houses, and
 will make the Merchants and others reflect with
 pleasure, that, while they are at the Exchange ex-
 amining the Changes and Varieties of Commerce,
 the Physician may also be at the same at in his
 proper place solicitous in the Improvements of his
 Art. You cannot fail to discern the necessity of
 reviving the lately lost method of Practice, which can
 only restore its Value and Esteem, and prevent its
 being more and more ridiculous, suspected or condem-
 ned. The Physicians of the Dispensary have resolv'd
 to imitate this Model. They did not design the
 relief of the Sick Poor only, by their charitable Advice,
 but to relieve their own wants of the perfect knowledge
 of the numerous Diseases by the Observations on the
 Complaints and Cures of the numerous Patients, and
 to

to repair their own great Poverty in the knowledge of Drugs and Simples, and the usual or improveable Preparations of them. Your other Physicians are like the sturdy Beggars in the Streets, content themselves, to live a lazy unactive Life, will put their Hands to no Employment, depend on the Apothecaries good Nature, to bestow on them the Sight of a Piece of a Disease, and to see what will happen after the taking of the common Boles and Draughts. Our modern Physicians make a little Voyage over Sea, to see the Towns and Curiosities of the Country, hear a scanty Set of Lectures, pass a Course of Anatomy and Chymistry by the Eye, which they forget assoon, walk the Hospitals two or three days, and bring home the purchas'd Degrees. The Physicians at home pass many years in the Study of the Languages and Philosophy, afterwards read the Authors their Company happens to recommend and learn in Conversation, which is the most taking and modish method of Practice. There is no care taken of their Education in the Learning, and the honest Industrious use of their Profession. Every other Employment requires the faithful and diligent Instructions of a Master. Your Musician and Painter would strike very sad Notes, and irregular Lines, if his Instructor did not teach him to tune the Instrument, to sound the Strings in the proper place, and the other to mix the Colours, and place them well. Our Professors have the general modish Claim to do nothing, but receive their Salaries, and present to the Degree now and then one, whose Outside is hardly known by them. It must be own'd, that his publick Lectures will appear ridiculous to the Scholars, till he has privately instructed them to read the Writers

of the most faithful Observations on all Diseases, and the most certain effects of the Remedies, who treat of the Nature of human Bodies, and the natural Attempts to relieve in every Distress, and the rational Assistances, which may be given; and till he has made them capable to discern, that all the new Hypotheses are idle Romantick Amusements, and of no use to the Remedies of Diseases, that the Practice upon one method of Acids, or Opiates, or Bark, or Steel, must destroy nine Parts in ten of the Patients, who can be killed by ill Medicines, and that the Practice under the Apothecaries is the greatest Violence to their own Interest and the Patients Life. The Scholars will come to his publick Harangues prepossess'd with one of the impudent Chymical or Mathematical Writers, or ravish'd with the Applause of laying the Symptomes of Pain by a strong Opiate; of Heat by Acids; of the next Fit by the Bark. Tho' the Patient often dies, they have three or four days Triumph, having conjur'd down the disorder most affrighting and most in View to the Attendants. They may determine themselves to follow the *Giant* or *Mirmils* way, talk prodigiously of themselves over every Bottle, or prostrate themselves to every Apothecary, and get into good business instantly without Study or Thinking. The Professor has the greatest Difficulty on him, if he would please these Auditors. The modern Hypotheses of the Figures of Atoms in Diseases, of the Mathematical Diagrams of a Fever, are too light and empty, cannot be handled by himself nor felt by his Hearers. The Encomiums of the Spirits, and sublim'd Flowers, and Oyls cannot make a long Discourse, they evaporate too soon, and can only be recommended for two or three Doses in Faintings and Weakness of the Spirits. If he would
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make a Lecture on the Vertues of the now always us'd Confections of Treacle and Mithridate, the foul sticky Conserves, the sour and curdled Syrups, the mothery stinking simple distilled Waters; his Stomack would rise and choak his Delivery, and nauseate all the Assembly; except the Gentlemen, who had devoted themselves to raise their Fortune by them. A Sermon on the admirable Vertues of the Simples prepar'd with the most study'd Artifices of extracting their genuine Powers would displease, as the Draughts of the celebrated Painters, or the Images of *Homer* and the Antient Authors after him, compar'd with the Daubing with the strongest Colours, and the unnatural monstrous Descriptions of our late Poets in their absur'd Gothick Rhymes. And the Professors may have been affrighted in their Infancy by the Apothecaries Aspect, or high Words and Menaces, may have the same Impressions remaining, and, as many of our Presidents of the College, may not presume on any Changes in the present State of Physick, design'd and establish'd for the great Gain of the Shop and the infallible Ruin of the Patients and Professions. An Hospital in each of the Universities would in few Years restore the Honest and the rational Practice. It may be design'd only for Acute Cases. The Returns of the Cures and the Observations of Diseases and Medicines would be quick, as the Phrase is in Trade, and the Advantage above any Estimate to be given of it. The Remedies must be prepar'd by the Assistance and Inspection of the Students, and the whole moderated by the Superintendence of the Professor; the Visits in the Evening, and on all extraordinary Events made, by two of the Graduates. This Foundation will be esteem'd

deem'd the most munificent Charity. Not only the
 Patients there, but the Health, and Lives of all
 Conditions of the Nation, and the Profession, will
 be preserv'd by it, not only in this, but all the Ages
 to come. It will have the same Influences, which
 have been already felt by many thousands of Patients
 from our three Dispensaries. The young Nobility
 and Gentry educated in these two Famous Schools
 of Learning will be inform'd of the great Suc-
 cesses of Physick faithfully and sincerely advis'd;
 that the Patients have the cheap Remedies superiour
 in all their Qualities to the pretended absurd high
 priz'd Simples or Preparations. They will, when
 they return to their Seats in their Countries, publish
 the Regards the two opposite Lists of Practicers de-
 serve, and make the Impositions and Collusions of
 the Apothecaries Demands, and the terrible Effects
 of their ill-apply'd numberless Doses, apprehended
 and detested.

After I had with the most expressive Language I
 could use, endeavour'd to declare the sense I have
 of your Benefaction to Mankind, in exposing and
 destroying the collusive and fatal Insults on
 the Healths and Lives of the People, and restoring
 to us the most useful Profession in the World, in
 the Grave and Learned, and Sincere Practice of
 Physick, I was about to withdraw, with the Resolu-
 tion of making the Design universally known and ap-
 lauded. I foresaw a thousand Interrogatories and
 Oppositions, I should meet with from the different
 prepossessions and Tempers of the People of all the
 Ranks of Fortune and understanding. I am sensible
 many of my Questions were little and absur'd, but
 necessary to be answer'd, because I have, from many
 have convers'd with, observ'd, they are thought
 of the greatest Weight and Moment.

i. Quest.

1. Quest. *How shall the larger Families be visited without the vast expence of a Guinea — Fee to the Physician, when sent for in all the accidental Illnesses of the Children and Servants ?*

Ans. Your Physician in Ordinary prudently chosen, well educated, and every day improving, will be ten times more Learned and capable to give the best Advice, than your present Physician, put upon you by the Artifices of your Companions and the Apothecaries. And you will have a surer Confidence in his Advice to your self, from your Observations of his Diligence and Experience and Success in your House, than at present from the faint remote Noise or Ecchoes of the Fame of the Physician you employ. And your Physicians Salary and the Total of the expence in Medicines may be 50*l.* when your Apothecary presents you with a Memorial of his Visits and Attendance and Doses of 150*l.* or 200*l.* at the End of the Year.

2. Quest. *If the best-bred and the nicer Part should be surpriz'd at their Physieian's handling, and examining any Drugs and Preparations of ill Scent or Colour, and degrading himself to these Mechanical Affairs, may not the first disturb the Smell and the Eye, and the other their Imagination of his falling below his Character ?*

Ans. It is impossible to know the Drugs and Medicines, without having examin'd and prepar'd them. He may employ his own Servant or his own Apothecary near him, (the constant usag

usage not many years past) or may take the Drugs and Preparations into his Hand, after he has made all his Visits abroad. The Princes, who command their Armies in Person, the Judges in the hearing long Causes, the Merchants in their Ware-Houses have their Business and Inquietudes equal to the Physicians Experiments of the Qualities and Vertues of the Remedies. The Physicians of all Ages practis'd this as the indispensably necessary part of their Art: and the most useful Discoveries could not have been made without this constant Application. The famous Dr. *Bohn*, the Professor at *Leipsick* has lately publish'd a large Catalogue of the most eminent Physicians of the two last Centuries, all of them Physicians to Emperours, Kings, and the Nobility, who prepar'd their most efficacious Medicines, by the hands of their domestick Servants, through the long Course of their Practice. You cannot object, that there is hazard in the taking a Medicine, the *Nostrum* of a Physician, that in Consultation, the Prescript cannot be consider'd: Because it equally affects your Apothecary the Preparer, and Adviser of the Compositions he uses. And the Surgeon supplies his Balsams and Fomentations prepar'd by himself, secure from any Suspicion of any vile Ingredients, and reports in Consultation with his own Profession, the Compositions of the Remedies he supply'd. The Goa Stone, or the Medicines reserv'd for any private Families, are expos'd to the same imputations.

3. Quest. How shall we have a merry jolly Companion over the Bottle, if the Physician spends his time in the Attendance on our Families, and learning the

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Differences of the Simples, and their best Preparations?

Ans. The Gentry formerly with great Prudence had Fools and Jesters of their own to make them merry. They can never want much good Company from themselves, and any one of good natural parts may by great Industry perform these Services, as well as a Physician, or beyond him, having more leisure to improve.

4. *Quest.* *May not the Physician with the greatest Affection to us and our Apothecary communicate every Discovery he makes from the Antient or many late admirable Treatises of the Qualities and Preparations of all the simples, to be prepar'd and ly ready for us in the Shop?*

Ans. The greatest part of your present Physicians have nothing in them, they can part with to your Apothecary, though they had the most bountiful inclinations imaginable. The Apothecaries have, in all the Places of most publick resort, in the large Courthouse, between the two Houses, and in every Family, and in Print, often communicated to the Publick: That the Physicians they use and bring into their Customers in all Difficulties are wholly ignorant in all parts of Pharmacy, that they mistake and blunder in the Consistences, and manners of the mixtures, and Colours and Smells, and Tasts and Vertues of almost all the Remedies they prescribe: I suppose they direct any besides the common Boles and Juleps and Emulsions and Plaisters and Glysters, and launch out of their depth beyond the Twenty common Preparations.

Preparations, which they have commanded them never to exceed, because they will not trouble their Shops or themselves with any more. These (say they,) like the Notes of Musick or the Letters of the Alphabet, may be varied many ways, to amuse the People, and our Gains will be the same: If Treacle and Diacordium, and a Conserve make every Bole, and two simple Waters, and four of the hot Waters, and four Syrups, and at other times Perle or Crabs Eyes compound all the Juleps. But then it is infallible, that the Apothecary knows no Drugs, but the Ingredients of these few Compositions, nor ever dreams of reviving or discovering any other simple or Preparations. If the Physician should unhappily make known his Design of examining all Medicines, and of laying aside many Scandalous Preparations of the Shop, and introducing the more rational, and experienc'd in their steads (which was the College, in one of their late Conventions all the Fellows, propos'd and received as absolutely necessary, and resolv'd on) the whole Society of Apothecaries would represent him in all parts of the Town, as a publick Disturber of their present Peace, would horribly dread the possible Consequence of his reserving a small part to Please and Cure his Patients, in many the most difficult Diseases. The Physicians their Confederates or Slaves profess they never had any Intention to displease them. Can you invent any Rack or Torture, to be us'd in this Government, to compell the Physicians of the Dispensary (who had their first Meetings to learn the Drugs, then erected the Dispensaries to prepare their own Medicines, to obviate the Just and allowed Censure of the present Practice) can you force

force them to deliver every most successful Simple or Composition into the Shop, which the Master professes he will use at all hazards to all the Patients, who call their Disease, by the name of the Distemper, for which the *Nostrum* is Famous, and take the Gain and Credit to himself, if they recover, and leavethem at leisure to invent more of these excellent Preparations, but cast the infamy on the Inventers, if from his want of Judgment to apply them to the proper Cases, any violent Symptoms or Death follow the use of them. Upon this Case, we desire you to convene the most wise and just of all your Friends, whom their years and Experience may make capable of resolving the most important Affairs; you may summon many others to the Number of a general Council. When the Apothecary assumes the Title and Exercise of the Practice of Physick, and presumes a Right to heal every Patient, till he is in apparent Danger from his ignorance of the Disease, and the Multitude of his Doses; the Physician shall not reassume the Practice of the Physicians in all Ages to this, and employ his Servants or his own Apothecary, as in the Dispensaries, and gratify the People with the most excellent cheap Medicines, as the Apothecary with his own Advice on which he sets no Value, if you pay for the Physick? If the Apothecary avows (which is done by three of their late Writers) that he is wonderfully skilled in the Greek and Latin, and the Cures of the first parts of all Diseases, and has by him and will use the Physicians Notes for Distempers no much unlike the present Cases, and resolves to Tac for the time to come the two Employments together inseparably, shall not the Physician make it known

that the Preparations of the best Medicines were always reserv'd by the Laws, and constant usage (except the few last Years not yet rising to a Prescription) to the Physician, and the Sale of the usual common Compositions only excepted by the Apothecaries Charter, to be sent for and bought of the Shop? The Equity is justify'd by all the Gentlemen of England, who purchase the Goa Stone of a Merchant, many simples of the Druggist, Mr. Tippings Water, and the excellent volatile Spirit, and the Chymical Preparations from the respective Laboratories. Shall the Physicians alone exercise their Industry and their Libraries and Laboratories in the Recoveries or Inventions of the most efficacious and agreeable Preparations, after the manner of the Contrivers of the new and modish Patterns of Silks and Calicoes, and set on work the Hands of the Manufacturers, the Weavers, and the Printers, and the Salesmen? It is commonly said by the People, who think of only one thing at one time, that the Apothecary cannot Maintain himself and Family, without the Licence of practising from the Physician Notes, and sending to the Patient out of them as much Physick, as he pleases, at his own Prices. They pity his Case and are greatly concern'd for him, without Reflection, that in the second Place their own, and the Physicians Families ought to be taken into their most serious Considerations.

5. Quest. Is not the Physician guilty of the greatest Crimes, the Breach of the greatest Trust, and of the pains, and Groans and Death of the Patients, if he reserves and refuses to write any excellent Remedy he prepares himself?

Ans. Volenti non fit Injuria, every one is to be gratify'd in his Humour. *Invitum qui servat idem facit Occidenti*: If you preserve one against his will, you must do it with Force and Violence to him, he will struggle against, and oppose and resent whatever you do for him. If you have the Apothecary at the beginning of your Sickness, he takes by your Consent possession of the Whole. You are in a Rapture of Joy, when he comes, when there is no Occasion, discourages freely of all Diseases, brings the Remedies without any present Charge or Trouble. When it happens after many days a Physician comes to the Chamber, can he, in that visit or many more, explain to you all the prudential Methods of saving your Money and your Life, and readily shew you, you have been abus'd in the most grievous manner imaginable to that Hour? You are prepossess'd in favour of your Apothecary, as your Neighbour, your old Acquaintance, or you deal with him in your Trade, or are affrighted by him, that the Parish Officers shall be put upon you, if you disoblige one of that Interest in the Precinct, that it will be resented by every one, if you lessen one of the City Companies. The Physician therefore must determine to promote with your self his Interest in the first Place, and pretend, till he has a proper Occasion to discourage you, so no sort of Innovations or Reforms of the Vulgar ways of advising the Sick.

6. Quest. *Must the Apothecary never meet the Physician near the Bed, where the Patient lies?*

Ans. There is not the least pretence to justify his leaving of his Shop. The Syrups may in his absence boyl over and be spoil'd. The Distilling may go on too far, and the Waters be burned too, and contract a very offensive Smell and Taste. The young Prentice may commit many Errors in the mixing and delivering of the Remedies. But the Master may return to Compound them. He must Travel the Circuit of his Customers, and make the same Complements of his Care of them. When you are visited, the others Prescripts are unhappily ill Compounded, when they are waited on, your Medicines must take their Turn and Fortune of the Inadvertencies of the young Novice officiating in the place of his Master. He is in the Chamber with the Physician on the most frivolous Imagination, to receive the Note, which is suppos'd alone to inform him, what is to be made, and to be brought to you by your Servant. When the Physicians observ'd that excellent College-Statute, and writ the plainest and most certain Instructions (to prevent the Masters or Prentices false Translation, and which is now us'd by all the Physicians in Europe) every Family was pleas'd with their Care, made the Divisions of the Electuaries and Powders and Juleps: They requir'd their Apothecary to forbear his Visits, as needless to them, and drawing him from the necessary Services in the Shop. The Apothecary discern'd the Consequence, that the Families would Practice the Partitions of the larger Quantities to their unspeakable Detriment, losing 15 l. in 20 l. in the least Proportion, labour'd by all the Artifices to have this Statute re- vers'd, intreated some by the Promise of many

new Patients, and threatned others, if they did not in the present break their Oath, and afterward the Statute, they should be remov'd; the absolute Government of the House being vested in him. Your Apothecary in your Chamber creates a World of Difficulties to your self, because your Physician has his thoughts in the greatest Confusion, first to preserve the Patient before him, and then to gratifie the Apothecary standing behind him, with all the Circle of the Company on his side. He recalls to his memory the Subject of the last Meeting: This is one of the most wealthy Patients. I have, and of them the most willing to pay. They never think they have enough: I promis'd you would order a great many Medicines. I have got little by many trifling Cases, I have been here vext with. This is my first Tryal of your way of Practice: What shall the Physician do, who has not the sincerity of Dr. Sydenham, and his Resolution to expose the vilest Perfidy and Robbery, and to which all the other Crimes bear no resemblance or Proportion. He visited a Child in a Fever, having the Pores open and the humours passing off that way by Perspiration and an easie Sweat, told the Mother, that ten Drops of Spirits of Harts-Horn in Black-Cherry-Water, which he saw in the Closet, given every Sixth hour, would the next day or one more perfect his recovery. The Appointment of the Diet, and an alterative in Decoction had been receiv'd and understood. The Apothecary had been sent for by the Footman to meet the Doctor. A Pen and Paper were then hastily demanded, to contain 8 Boles, and Draughts for every third Hour; and Red and Perle Juleps, and Blisters, &c. Let the

first Doses be prepar'd instantly. The Apothecary withdrew very well pleas'd. The Mother was desir'd not to touch them till the next day. He then commanded they should be thrown away. The Child was then recover'd, and the Mother instructed, that they were writ (tho' to her expence of two Pounds) to prevent the Apothecary contradicting his Advice, and to admonish that House in time to come to leave the Physician to himself. He advis'd a Merchant, almost kill'd by the joynt Visits of a Physician and his Apothecary, to take often an Infusion of a Plant, which he assur'd the Relations would remove the Burthen of the Loads he had taken and recover him. The Patients Reason was clear and strong the next Morning, I will have all the Medicines, my former Physician and Apothecary shall daily advise me receiv'd and laid aside in the Closet. In four days more he rose and had the pleasure of seeing the Doses, which taken would have prevented his rising any more.

7. *Quest. How can the expence of the Physicians Fees be supported, which are often given in the Diseases of great Danger or Pain?*

Ans. It must be own'd, that, when the Patients are in Deliriums and Convulsions, and imminent Danger, the Physicians revenge their former Neglects of their Advice. One of them demands and the others take unconscionable Fees, the whole Consultation meets and returns again, before two Medicines have been taken and any kind of Alteration of the Case has been made or expected, and continue this their Care twice or thrice every day to the last moment

moment of Life. But there is a great Fallacy in the common Reports of the Fees. Many have great Defects in their memory, and relate by mistake the Quantity and the numbers of them, after the Disease has been cur'd, from the great Impression they made on their minds, when they were presented at 3 or 4 different times, the Apothecaries Bill not appearing till the end of the Year. They may remember, that the Physician in most Houses is expected to bestow on them the alternate Visits, and that therefore one Bole and Draught out of the number taken, are an Equivalent to the Fee. And when the Anguish of Death is past, and the Physician declares the appearance of the happy turn to Recovery, his farther Care in Prevention of Relapses from change of Diet, rising too soon, &c. the Evacuation of the remaining part, and restoring the Appetite and Strength, are only the Effects of his Zeal to his Patients wellfare. That the Apothecaries Fees move forward every day in a greater Proportion, all the Bills of the Town demonstrate. You may compare these Samples with your own, the three Guineas a day from a Gentleman cut for the Stone; the hundred and ten Pounds from the Patient Sick of the sore Toe; and in all the Vapours and Spleens, when only the Bole and Draught for the Morning (besides those for the Night, and other Seasons of the Day) will rise after the rate of one hundred Pounds a Year. You may remember the Proof of this before offer'd to your Consideration, that when the Apothecary gives his Advice to one going into the Country Air, who sends his Servants for the Parcel of the Doses once or twice in the Week, that Advice is paid for at 20 or 30 Pound, if the Course continues a Month or two, the odd Pounds being the Price of all these
fold

sold not divided in the Shop. The six Quarts of the Common bitter Decoction sent in the small Glasses well paid at 15 s. (the price of the Ingredients being not worth 1 s.) made the Sum of six Pounds. The late Bill to a Merchant is an useful Specimen, who had by his Physicians Assistance 40 l. abated in 50 l. for the few Medicines his Daughter took in a gentle Salivation for a Scrophulous Disease. The History of one Apothecary may inform you what is possible and may occur, no one can foretel how often. He had great business, sent in as many Doses as any other at the highest Values; demanded and received in many Families, Consideration for Attendance and Advice, us'd no Physicians, but the Men of Invention, who would improve the largeness of Writing to every Disease, yet having a desire to grow Rich very soon increast the expence of one House, of publick Charity, six hundred Pounds in two Years, on the pretence that 4 or 5 new Medicines had been frequently us'd in that time, in the place of others (then excus'd) of the same Values, or the most inconsiderable differences.

8. Quest. *You inform'd me, that the Apothecaries do not faithfully prepare and compound the Medicines of the most common and general Use: how is it possible to make the People believe, that any one of them can be guilty of the basest Perfidiousness, when he hazards the Death of the Patient to save a Penny in the Dose, when he gets a Guinea in four Pair of Boles and Draughts?*

Ans. It would be very difficult to remove the Prepossessions, they receive from their Infancy, that their

their Apothecary is a very Honest and a safe Man, that they never could entertain the least Suspicion of a Cheat or Fraud, from one they trust with their Lives. But if you consider, that one part of Mankind is always preying on and devouring the other, you may fear, that the Salsemen of Medicines may be of that Number. It is the great Mystery of many Trades to lower the Commodities they deal into the greatest Cheat and Advantages to themselves. They are in perpetual dread of one another. A discovery of Justice and Integrity to the Dealer, in the Goodness of the Commodity, would be as Scandalous as under-selling, and giving away so much *per Cent* in the Profit. We gave you the Testimonies of all the Druggists, and of many Families, who suspect or complain of the Medicines, and buy Treacle, Rhubarb, Perle of the Merchant or Druggists, and of all the Physicians, who own, that many of their Patients have been lost by the want of any effect of the Remedies. At this time many of the Confederates with the Apothecaries send their Notes to one, whom they say, they can trust, that the Preparations of the other Shops are wretchedly made, that their *Jesuits* Barke is worth nothing, you cannot expect any benefit, if you have it not from that Shop, or that Druggist. The College Censors, when they formerly visited the Shops, often discover'd the Medicines ill prepar'd and of the vilest Ingredients in all the most celebrated and wealthy Shops. If some Apothecaries prepare their Medicines honestly, the Patient is in the same danger of Death from the use of them. Because the Physician observing the weak Operations of the Opiates, Purgers, and Sweaters of the knavish Shops, directs to
another

another Patient double the number of drops of Laudanum, and of the grains of Jalap, and of Treacle, and of Contrayerva, and of Serpentaria. The necessary Consequence follows. He sleeps without ever waking from the first, and is sunk by the other into a bloody Flux, and by the third sweated and inflamed to the Consumption of all his Strength. What can the Physician and the Patient hope or fear, when the Tools they use are in one place very Keen, and in many others want their Edge. Every one naturally importunes the best prepar'd and most efficacious Medicine, can hardly be perswaded to acquiesce in the greatest Assurances of its Vertues, that it has in his Case been often us'd with the greatest Success. The mind is dispos'd to raise it self to the greatest Extravagance of Hope, that a Remedy may be procur'd for him, which will cure all Diseases, and never fail'd in one. This universal Remedy Mr. Lawrence, an eminent Apothecary in the City, has lately presented to the College. It may justly pretend to be able to cure all Diseases, because it will prevent the use of the vilest Medicines in almost all the Shops, which will effectually destroy all the Patients, whose natural strength can be broken by them. He assures the President and Censors in a Letter address'd to them, that many of the Company, with Design to take the Advantage of supplying the Fleet with Medicines from the Apothecries of the City, to take to themselves the great profit of that private Monopoly, though to the Prejudice of many of the Members of the Company, alledg'd, that the Medicines prepar'd in the Shops are not Good, and will therefore destroy the Seamen in the Service of the

the Fleet. They had reason to expect that all the Merchants would own their pious Care of the Health and Lives of the Sailors, and intreat from the Monopoly a Provision of Medicines for all the Ships they employ. All the private Apothecaries depending in many parts of the City on this Business were to be expos'd to Ruin. Mr. Lawrence was willing to act in the Committee with them to observe the Vertue of the Composition, and the useful Qualities and Operations, which might be expected from it. They had sent for many Chests prepar'd by him, and deliver'd on Board. They were not only allow'd to be very good, but had with the Companies Seal, the Complement of being every one excellent in their Kind, after they had been set of to great Advantage, being compar'd with 5 or 6 Preparations, which the insatiable Apothecary above mention'd had brought to confront them with. But he in little time discern'd the fatal Tendency on the Trade, and observ'd the Artifices, of sending in their own Compositions to be past off in the Chests, and in buying the Drugs, and adjusting the Preparations, separated into particular Managements, and strenuously oppos'd the Project of serving the Publick with so great a Mixture of Partial and private Interest. He in the Instant became as odious to them, as one of the Dispensary Physicians. They entred his Laboratory, neglecting the Medicines in the Shop ready for Sale, took 3 or 4 pieces of neglected and unfinish'd Parcels, when he and his Prentice were abroad. These were to be condemn'd at the Hall, with the Punishment of the Customary Fine. Mr. Lawrence

rence foresaw the Consequence, that the City was
 to be alarm'd with his Judges great Zeal for the
 welfare of the Publick, and the most severe Re-
 flections on their Criminal; and provided, besides
 his own Defence, a Medicine bought that Morn-
 ing from every one of their Shops. The Cause was
 open'd with expressions of great Trouble and break-
 ings of the Heart, that they were afraid, many
 thousands of Lives were lost by bad Medicines,
 and were resolv'd to prevent so many Murthers not
 only from the Obligations of Religion and Huma-
 nity, but to raise the aspiring Glory of the Company
 of Apothecaries. You must know, Sir, that there is
 more Honesty and Care requir'd in the Apothecary
 than the Physician. For if our Medicines are ill
 made or corrupted, of what use is the Physicians
 Advice? The Patient must certainly dy. Mr. *Law-*
rence reply'd, that his Medicines in his Shop were
 better than their own, and all my Chests had your Ap-
 probation. But what think you of this Sample? The
 worst I ever saw. It is your own. The Second observ'd,
 that without publick Severity on bad Wares, they
 could not maintain their Reputation with the Mistresses
 and Maid-servants of the Families? What is your Judg-
 ment of this? His name shall be registred, to deter
 all other in future Ages. It is your own. The
 third chang'd his Colour, and was preparing a
 Speech of his own known Piety and Purity from
 the common stains of the worldly Men. My Estate
 has been got by a particular Blessing. His Medicines
 were startled at and exploded by all the Company.
 The last wanted an Officer, as in the *French* Troops,
 to move him forward: I hope you have not sent
 to my House for any thing. His Composition
 made

made the Meeting silent a considerable time. At last Truth prevailed, they all are agreed, that the Physicians of the Dispensary were to be applauded, providing the best Remedies for their Patients, improving daily their knowledge of Drugs, and all the Preparations, that the most grievous outrages on the Healths and Lives of Mankind might by the vigilance of the College Censors and the Care of every Physician in the Families be prevented, that this Satisfaction may be made to the People now living, for the violences done, for many years, since the College have confided in the faithful Preparations of the common Remedies. But Mr. *Lawrence* resolv'd to assert the legal Interest of the many Apothecaries, who had formerly prepar'd Medicines for the Ships of the Fleet and of Trade; which may be view'd and examin'd by the Master and Wardens, and their Care for the Ships of publick Defence will be the most acceptable and meritorious piece of Service. He therefore desir'd several of his Friends to buy each of them 5 or 6 of the generally us'd Medicines of our most Eminent and applauded Governours and Members of the Company, and asserted before the President and Censors the Scandalous Defects of every one of them, there being not one good Medicine to make amends for the rest, and to plead the Honesty of those Shops in one particular. You may take, if you please, this Copy of the Deposition, and present the Transcripts of it to all your Friends in this City, as the most excellent Antidote and Perservative of their Healths and Lives.

Mr. G.

Mr. G's.

London Laudanum ; without proper Colour or Smell.

Oxycroceum Plaister ; without Saffron.

Pil. Ruffi ; little or no Colour of Saffron.

Mr. R's.

Diascordium ; dark and thin without due Proportion of Gums.

London Laudanum ; a dry hard substance, without Smell or Colour.

Mr. S's.

Diascordium ; too thin.

Venice-Treacle ; very thin bodied, much Candied.

London Laudanum ; a dry hard substance, without Smell or Colour.

Mr. G's.

Diascordium ; thin bodied, much Candied.

Venice-Treacle ; thin, Candied, without its proper Smell.

London Laudanum ; a dry, hard substance.

Mr. G's.

Paracelsus Plaister ; without its proper Powders and Gums.

Oxycroceum ; of a dark black Colour.

Diascordium ; of a thin substance.

Gascons Powder ; without *Bezoar*.

London Laudanum ; of an hard substance, without Smell or Colour.

Pil. ex duobus ; without the Oyl of Cloves.

G

Mr. S's.

Mr. S's.

Diascordium; of a thin body, without the Gums.
Mithridate; no Colour of Saffron.

London Laudanum; no Smell or Colour.

Liquid Laudanum; thin and no Colour of Saffron.

Gascon's Powder; without any *Bezoar*.

How many Deductions will you make from this one Collection of the most intolerable outrages on the Lives of Men, and with the greatest Devastations in the Families, who complement them with the greatest Titles, and call them at every visit their Kind and honest Apothecaries? Will you first observe, that every one of these Doses is not worth above one Penny, except *Gascon's Powder*, that at 2 Farthings expence, (or in that of 2 Pence,) the Medicines would have been honestly prepar'd, and the Patient preserv'd at the loss of two Farthings in the profit of half a Crown?

Will you refuse to assert, that every other Medicine in their Shops is as scandalously and knavishly Sophisticated, and the very Simples as vitious and equally corrupt, when you detect the inhuman Forgery in the usual celebrated Preparations? What will you expect from meaner Shops? From the Poverty of very many oppress'd by the extravagant Numbers of the Trade? When the Men of Fame and Figure shall be guilty of the most infamous false dealings in the small wares of a penny price? We perceive you can bear no more Reflections on this subject you shall be instructed by one Instance more, but you must prepare your self, and collect all the Forces and
 Pow

Powers of your Mind and Body, to be able to stand the Shock of the greatest Monster of a Villany, even our Age has produc'd. The late King had commanded Medicines to be provided for his Troops employ'd in the first expedition into *Ireland*, one of the three undertakers had the Drugs sell to his Share. He ask'd a Druggist, if he had a large Parcel of cheap Rhubarb. The Druggist assur'd us, he was surpriz'd at the Question, and reply'd, he was amaz'd, he would ask for any Drugs, but the best, and continued with indignation, I have a great Quantity, which pick'd as Rotten and Worm-eaten, out of many Bales is design'd, and lies ready with the Rubbish of my House for the Dung-Cart ? I will have it. Your lowest price ? It is worth nothing. I will give you that, and throws down a Guinea. He took the forty Pound Weight of it : Had it ground in the Liquorice Mill, to cover the baseness of its Colour and Body : He had almost fourscore Pound of the King for it; kill'd above a thousand of the *English* Soldiers, (and the other Medicines of the same Goodness, 4 or 5 thousand more) rais'd and trained at great Expence, then of inestimable Value. The Campaign lost by the Sickness and Death of so great a Part, forc't to ly encampt on the Defensive. This Man passes for a Saint, is accounted the Wisest and Safest Man of the Town, a great Zealot for Liberty and Enemy to Popery ; yet contriv'd for the present Gain, to destroy an Army rais'd to preserve the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Protestant Religion. We complain'd of the loss of the Flower of our Army by three Apothecaries. The President of the Council sent for Dr. *Lower*, who justified

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stified our Impeachment, and with Sir *Tho. Millington*, and 5 or 6 of us directed Medicines to be prepar'd for the Army, which the King Commanded in Person the next Year. We had the thanks of all the Officers, and their acknowledgment, that every Disease was either prevented or cur'd by that, the best Provision any Army in *Europe* had ever made to oppose and overcome the Diseases, their Enemies, which lay in wait to surprize them in their Incampments, Marches, and the Trenches.

I resolv'd then to withdraw and take my leave of you, having given you so much trouble, and receiv'd the Clearest and strongest Evidences of the present insufferable State of Physick. The Consequences you have infer'd do naturally and necessarily follow your Premises. The Apothecaries shall be oblig'd to keep their Shops. Their Medicines must be often view'd and warranted by the Physicians, who must frequently consider all the Simple and unmixt, and the various Mixtures of them in the Compounds; to be able to discern their Goodness. The Nobility and Gentry and Merchants of the larger Families must entertain a Physician in Ordinary, to defend them against their Diseases, and the greater danger of the Apothecaries assaulting them with too many of their vile Remedies. You must at your own Houses, by your own Servants or here in the Dispensary in common, provide your most valued Medicines from your Patients. You must give us leave at all times to send to this Place at any time for the common Preparations to compare them with these sold in the Shops abroad. Your Profession cannot support it self, unless you cure your Patients with your own Preparations.

till the Apothecaries shall renounce all Pretence to the impudent Invasion of advising and prescribing, as Physicians. I presume, I shall never meet with any one so absur'd and barbarously partial to the Apothecary against the Physician, to give both the Employments to the Shop, and condemn the most Liberal and Necessary Profession to an invincible Servitude to it. I am now able to penetrate into the great Design of your three Dispensaries, at the proper Distances in the Town. They were erected not only to relieve the Sick-poor with the best and easily-purchas'd Remedies. They were intended by you to cure the Publick of the Lethargy it had long been possess'd with, which has made us run to every the next Apothecary to take care of us, that is to put off any common Doses on us at Random at exorbitant Rates, to extort from us the name of a Physician, when he has made the Profession negligent, and ignorant of every Disease, and of all the Drugs, and even the common, as well as the other lately invented or improv'd Preparations. The objection will appear Ridiculous, that you may oppress in the Quantities and Prices, when so many thousand Prescripts, and the Perpetual use of your laboratory here prevents it, which have prov'd beyond Contradiction, that three parts in four are sav'd, besides the abhor'd Imposition of many Doses intended in the common Practice only for Gain, and to raise the Fee for Visits and Attendance. When I was under your Theater, and leaving you there, after the usual Ceremonies on both sides, you surpriz'd me with 3 or 4 remaining Difficulties, that the people would not believe, they are cheated in the Prices of their Physick, unless it shall be demonstrated,

that every good Remedy is of the lowest Value : That they will retain the Apothecary from his pretended Judgment and Experience, and the Recovery of the most easie Distempers, which go off of themselves : unless we can make them sensible, that the Preparations in the Shop are now for the most part the most unwholesome and nauseous Remedies which can be us'd, and that the Apothecaries Experience is a dangerous Collusion, that he administers to every Disease without judging their Differences, and the secret natural Methods in the various Constitutions, and therefore exposes the Patient in all Diseases to the fatal Hazard and Chance, whether the pretended Experienced method of a Physician, which he says he will apply to his Patient, shall not be misapply'd the first day, and every day after in an acute Disease, changing it Symptoms, with the almost certain Destruction of the Patient. You promis'd me, I should have the Discourses, the Dispensary Physicians had publish'd on these most weighty Considerations ; which you presum'd would give me the greatest Conviction, since not one of the Physicians, the avow'd Enemies to the Dispensaries, altho' retain'd by the Apothecaries, had dar'd to make any Reply, and the three Scribbling Apothecaries had only aspers'd the College with the most unworthy Reflections, but left the Argument unmolested and turned their Force against the two Universities, pretending to compell the Students there to remove to an Apprentiship under them.

When I left you at the College, I resolv'd to retire to my Chamber, and recollect all the Part of your Narrative of the Frauds and Villanies of the common Practice of Physick, and the Follies and Calamities of the People, who are deluded by

the specious Appearances, greedily leap at, and with great Pleasure suck the Bait, which covers the Hook, they are taken with and destroyed. How can it be believed, that our Health and Life are committed to the Advice of an Apothecary, who has never been examin'd, if he knows any Disease, or the proper use of any Medicine to be given in it; and that his Wares are never examin'd, which he utters to all the Dealers in their own private Practice and in his own? One Family values its own Wisdom, that they employ an Antient long experienc'd Apothecary, and pity the Fate of their Acquaintance, who use the Novices lately made Free, who have open'd their Shops and Practice, but one or two Months. One would not trust any Creature in the House with such Advice, without the least Grain of Experience. These are as free of their severest Censures on the other Side. Our Apothecary is Young and Active, comes to us in the Moment, gives us frequent visits, and discourses fluently of all the sorts of Diseases and their symptoms. The old have lost their vigour, bring us many Medicines, but cannot run over to us readily the Designs and Vertues of every one of them. This young Gentleman lost his Life, the others Children were plainly destroy'd by refusing my Apothecary. Mine has a Boy a Year or two older than many Apothecaries Boys, and, in the perpetual absence of his Master, does not make the deadly Mistakes of one thing for another, by which many in the Year are kill'd. These are the Bickerings in the Visits in all Places. The disputes run high, when they debate the goodness of the Medicines. My Apothecary has not one bad, yours not one fit to be

us'd. I have tasted them at your House, and could not be easie many Hours after. The Principal Men of the Company complain'd at Court, that all the Medicines of all the Shops in the Town will kill the Seamen, and those brave Fellows are not as easily kill'd as our People on Land. The other replies, that the Shops of the Gentlemen, who made the Discovery to the Court, afforded a Parcel which were examin'd at the College, in which there was not one tolerable good thing; every one wanted their best Ingredients and all their vertues. But my Apothecary is one of a Thousand, he tells me and I believe him, that his are the only honestly prepar'd in all the City. The Magistrate passes through the noisie Tumult, and does not trouble himself to consider, whether the People are to lose their Money, or their Lives. The second instance of the publick Folly can be palliated by no kind of Pretence. If the Apothecary assures me, that he is wiser, and more Learned and Experienc'd, than any one of the College, shall I suffer him, or any Physician in the World, to see himself by putting into my Coachman or Footmans Mouth, as many little Doses with hard Names and high Prices, to get out of me, as much as he pleases. The poor Fellow, whatever his Distemper is, must be choak'd and hazarded or kill'd, to contrive a way for the Advisers trouble to be thus paid. It would be more tolerable, and appear more rational, if the Servants were to empty the Shop to gratifie the kind Adviser. They have larger Stomachs to receive the Doses, and a great deal of natural Strength to bear the Operations of them. But the Master and Mistrefs and all the Children are to take their part in their Turns

the Cheat and the Hazard. The little Bole for the Infant and a spoonful of Cordial after it, are pric'd as largely, as the Butlers and Porters. At last in the full Career of passing off the Doses, the pale and gasping Visage of the dying Infant makes the Apothecary recoil and tremble. Even I can put off no more. By Heavens! Send for a Doctor, this minute, to save the miserable little Patient and my self. The House is in an uproar; your wretched Ignorance and cursed Quantities of Slaps have murder'd the innocent Creature. Why did you give me nothing then, for my coming every Hour. You will have a thousand Apothecaries, to be always with you, how shall they otherwise Live? Villain! You might have set it down, what you will have for coming and going, in your Christmas Bill. I scorn your Language, your Folly has lost the Child. We dare not trust your Generosity, we must and will pay our selves, and make up the Summ by our Medicines, and the Prices, which we can force you to pay by the Law. A little Prudence is a great Preservative, will save a Man, like a Sute of Proof-Armour *Cap-à-Pe*. Has Man no Wisdom to take care of himself, when all the Beasts and Birds have many strange ways to avoid the Dangers or defend themselves? Our Physician in Ordinary would have cur'd all the Family, and the Servants at an Expende more tolerable, than the Fees of the numberless Apothecaries in the prices of the little Shamming Divisions of the Doses, which are given for that end without Stint or Number, by which the Life is thrust out, when the designed Parcel shall be taken in. Your last Instance of the Modern Infatuation entertain'd my Reflections a long time. Strange!

That

That it is the surest sign of good Judgment, not to rely on ones self, but to take with us the Council of others, in matters of great Moment, and that our People should fall on the Man to choose a Physician for them, when the Disease threatens Life, whom of all Mankind one would never put the Question to: The Law allows me, when young, to make choice of my Guardian. I would have every one, once at least in his Life, for himself or Children or Servants, try his Fortune, in venturing on a Physician, recommended by his own Observation and Judgment. You gave me a Catalogue of the many dreadful Consequences, which inevitably follow on the Physicians promotion by the Apothecary, on our receiving the *Congé d' elire* from the Trader in Practice and Medicines. One or two Physicians in the Age will drink hard in the best Company, and heat themselves into prodigious Impudence and Insolence to their Patients, and all the Physicians, to raise their Reputation above the Apothecaries, by this extraordinary Method of recommending themselves. The larger part of the others will humbly comply with the Apothecaries Instructions, break all the College Oaths, and Statutes, commend his Practice in every Disease, tho' in every one of them different from, or contrary to their own, write as many Doses, though of different Medicines, carefully avoid visiting to save the Patient or improve his Knowledge of the innumerable perplexed Diseases, by the watchful Observations of their Signs, their Symtoms, their Progresses and Events, will never enquire into the vertue of any Drug or its best Preparation for fear of displeasing the Apothecaries, by altering the common Practice,

by

by an Innovation fear'd above all others. How can every one of the Families forbear taking up the weapons next at Hand, and assaulting the Character of such Physicians? How plain, how Demonstrative is it, that the Physicians are careless to retain their Learning, have no opportunities of improving, spend their time in all the sorts of Conversations, force the publick to suspect their Abilities, and detect their Neglects of the most dangerous Diseases, because the Apothecaries Interest, who govern the People and them, is not consistent with the rais'd Reputation and Integrity of the Profession? They are train'd by them, as we teach our setting Dogs: severely beaten, commended, encourag'd, whistled to range the Field and Couch; if poor and feeble, better fed, if fat and foggy, starv'd to the necessary lightness and agility. But we feel the Influences of a thousand Things, and never trouble our selves to discover whence they come. The Poppets are mov'd and play their Pranks to the Eye, which does not see the Hand drawing the Strings behind the Scene. The Apothecary obliges the Physicians to be ignorant, negligent, oppressive in the Numbers of the Doses, to justify for him the extravagant Prices of the little Cutlets of Medicines appointed to be minc'd to cheat the Patient, and raises himself on their Ruin. He draws in the Heir to drink and play, makes him very lewd and disobedient, afterwards discarded, forc'd to go abroad, and has his Reward, the Succession of the Estate settled on him. The little Children are pacifi'd, when they see the Rod broken, which made them smart, and are perswaded to kiss the Nurses hand, which whip'd them: The Bridewell Whores are the exactest Re-

pre-

presentative of the Case of our Physicians. The wretched Criminals plead, they have no other way to get their Living: The Bullies, who debauch'd them, ridicule the Magistrates grave Admonitions, and provide more for them against the next Meeting. I was thinking that all our Grievances would be remedied by changing the Ministry, by sending the Apothecaries back to the Shops, and by bringing in the Physicians into the Service. But the Dispensary Physicians, the larger part, and the least corrupt of the Society, confess and declare without Reserve, that the vitious Age has blasted the growth of the Profession: that there has been no Care of their first Instructions at the Universities, they have not been cultivated and improv'd by the frequent College Lectures, or the affectionate and generous Councils and Cautions of the most experienc'd Practisers. They are left to the giddy choice of many impertinent and presumptuous Writers of the Age, the impudent Pretenders to cure every Disease with their fiery chymical Spirits and Oyls, and when the Humour of the Scriblers changes, with the earthly insipid Magisteries and Powders calcin'd to have no Quality remaining in them. Instead of the faithful Observations of the natural Powers, their Motions and Tendencies in Health and Diseases, they have been diverted and seduc'd into the ridiculous Enquiries after every Thing, which can be never seen or understood, the Phantomes and Hypotheses of the Figures of the Spirits, of the behaviours of them to one another in the Brain, the Nerves and the Fibres. Instead of the most nice examinations of the sensible Qualities of the Plants, of the rational Cookery and Preparations of them, to pass with the

the most certain assurance of their Efficacies, into the Stomach and Blood and the Nerves, they have run away from the Knowledge of their Uses, to report the Colours and Figures, and the Families of many thousands of them, with no design ever to apply them either to preserve or restore Health and know not the vulgar despis'd Drugs, which they are every day forcing into the Patients Mouth. What can be expected from such a sort of Medical Operators? Are the Medicines of the Shops, of the most general use, of the greatest Powers to cure by themselves all our Diseases? Are they all Specificks and Panaceas, which will never fail us, and supply the Physicians Ignorance of all the Circumstances of their Vertues. But there was lately made at your College a Vote and Resolve (and this Decree allow'd and confirm'd by the Party, whom the Apothecaries respect and honour for giving their Patients a large abundance of this excellent Trash) that almost all the Preparations and Compositions of the *London Pharmacopeia*, (with which the Shops are furnish'd) are vitious, ineffectual, unwholsome, that they must be reform'd after the Example of all the Countries of *Europe*, which have compos'd new Dispensatories from the Observations and Discoveries of many learned sober Chymists, who have recover'd their Senses from their Phrenzies, when old Age had cool'd and allay'd the violent Heats, the Fires of their Furnaces had many years rais'd in them. A select Committee out of the Dispensary Physicians was appointed by the President to discover and report, after repeated Examinations and Tryals in the College Laboratory, the useful and necessary Reformations, and how many of the Medicines are without

exception and may be retained in Service. But to what purpose all this mighty Zeal of all the Fellows of the College to prepare a very excellent Collection of the most rational and most effectual Preparations for the publick Use? What will this Reformation of the Receipts of the Medicines, every day advis'd, avail us, when the Apothecaries will unreform them by the Roguy Mystery of compounding them out of the Sweepings of the Druggists Shops? They will either be bought of the Whole-sale Shops with the Doubts and Suspensions, that they may be deficient in one or another Ingredient, if the practising Apothecary does not mind the making of the Remedies he sells and uses, (which is now almost the universal Employment of them all,) or, if he will teach his Prentice to make three or four of a Sort, Waters, Syrups, Powders, Pills, He will express his greatest Care in leaving out every Ingredient, which shall happen to be a little dearer than the Rest. I hastily run over the Copy I had at the College of the Depositions, which Mr. Lawrence presented to the President and Censors, of the Apothecaries and the most demanded Medicines. The first Men of Fame, Wealth, and Figure, violent Enemies to the College, and every honest Physician of it. The other knavishly and scandalously Sophisticated made of the most corrupt Drugs, without Art or Care every part omitted, which is dignified with the Character of being a little higher priced than its Companions in the Compositions.

I could not prevent tho' I endeavour'd to represent it, the most necessary and unavoidable Conclusion. These Gentlemen put off such *Treacle* and *Diascordium*, and *Laudanum*, and *Gascons Powder*, to every Custom

Customer they have, then the *Rhubarb*, and *Senna*, and *Jesuits Powder*, and *Liquid Laudanum*, and the *Cordial Waters*, and *Syrups*, and *Hicra Picra*, and *Wormseed*, and all the rest, which the People of themselves cannot discover, are pretious Wares for the Patients of all the Qualities, and all the Diseases. We are uniformly, and in the whole very good or very bad, of one or the other Colour; the motly mixtures of Honesty and Knavery are never to be found. What wondrous Cures will the Apothecaries, and our eminent Physicians, (who do not know, but these are excellent Remedies,) work on the Diseases, that they plentifully bestow them to? 'Tis an obstinate Distemper, and very stubborn Constitution, which will not feel the Effect of the Doses, which have no vertues in them. The Patient shall Sleep and Sweat, or take the Opiate and *Gascon Powder* every Hour: But the naughty Remedy does nothing. The Patient Lives or Dies, as it happens, and the Physician makes excellent Observations of the Advantages given to Nature, in many Difficulties by improving its strength, by such Cordials: abating the Violence of it's Motions, by such Acid attemperaters, and Alterers, as these. His Judgment and Experience can never be improv'd, all the Events are from Nature alone, which could or could not support it self under so many vile Mixtures of the Remedies, with no other Qualities but their Bulk and Weight, and the Power of obstructing and filling any empty places of the body.

When I was reflecting on this part of your Narrative of the present State of Physick, my Servant introduc'd to me one of the City Clergy, who had been

been my Tutor at the University, and had frequently oblig'd me with his Learned and Instructive Conversation. He had given me his Company several Hours in the Afternoon, but came again in the Evening, importunate to know, what business had occasion'd my Visit to the Dispensary Physicians at the College, whence he was told I had return'd about an Hour before. I inform'd him, that I had been instruct'd in the present Methods of treating the People in their Sickness: That the Apothecaries kill all the Patients, who have not a Stock of natural Strength able to resist and defend it self, by vile Medicines, prov'd to be made of the most corrupt Ingredients, which they give in prodigious Numbers of little Doses, because they cannot be paid for their Visits, but by that utterance of them: That the People have not Judgment or common Sense to discern, that the greatest part of them have no kind of Learning or Capacity to advise in the latent and difficult Approaches, and Turnings and Windings of Diseases, that, that Practice of giving such a Number of Doses every day prevents all the just Observations of the very different Distempers in the various Constitutions and Ages: That, besides the extreme Danger, the Expence is by many degrees more exorbitant, than the Advice of a Physician, who prescribes the necessary Remedies, and prevents the bulky cheat of the little high pric'd Morfels: That the Famous Physicians of the Town are depriv'd by the Apothecaries of all their Intellectuals, bred by them to know no Disease, called in the last Period and Agony, and to be consummately ignorant of the Qualities and Vertues of every Medicine they advise, not suffer'd ever to examine and prepare any one of them, and therefore not capable

capable of discovering the wretched Badness of all the Shop Compositions. They are depriv'd of all their Morals, being forc'd to oppress every Patient with a vast number of those Medicines in all the Cases of Sickness, with no other Design, but to return the Complement, being chosen by the Apothecary to take the Fee of the Patient for that Service to himself. I desir'd his Judgment on the Case if he could hope, the Publick could be made to see and feel the Artifices the Apothecaries use, to make our Physicians betray the Patient and the Profession to them. He assur'd me, he would support and justify every Article of the Impeachment exhibited by the College against them. I am forc'd to see every part of the Tragedy acted every day in all the Sick Families I Visit. We are affected with the present Attempts of the College to reform the Ignorance and Crimes of the Profession, as we were on the first Discovery of the design'd Assassination of our late most excellent Prince, King *William*. When the generous Assassin presented the first Information to the Secretary of State, there was not one able to believe it. There were two besides him to support to Evidence: The Criminals could make no Defence. They were executed, deliver'd their Confessions to the Sheriffs. Did we not doubt and fear the possibility of uncertainty, till the printed Paper publish'd the clearest and undisguis'd Relation of the intended Execution of the blackest Crime in the World. I will, before I leave you, present you with the Confessions of almost every one of the Physicians, who oppose the College, who have frankly declar'd to me, (when I demanded of them, how they could persist in Writing in all Diseases the many Doses to de-
 raud and hazard the Lives of the Patients, and violate

the Trust repos'd in them, and the Obligations to preserve the Honour of the Society and the Faculty,) that they would persist as long as the Apothecaries govern'd the Families, and had the Power to punish, with the greatest Severity, every attempt to save either the Art or the Patient. The Advantages we have, who act for the Apothecaries, are too great to be slighted or resisted, and the loss of Reputation and Fees on the other side more valuable, than we will hazard upon the Experiment. Do not you observe the impetuous violence of all the Apothecaries Company, of our Party of the Physicians, of all the Athiests and Libertines, of all the Surgeons, who now depend on them, of all the Dealers in the Commodities they use, and of all the Nurses and the Families deluded by them? Can you think, we will bring the noisie Clamours of all these together upon us, to save the Life of the Patient, and instruct them, that the College at all times has design'd the Preservation of the sick by the honest Practice of its Members? I could not believe their Villany was as great, as they express and describ'd it, till my Physician presented to me *The account of the College Proceedings in the first Establishment of the Dispensary compos'd by a Committee of the College, and printed with the Licence of the President and Censors.* The Majority of the Society generously design'd to recover the Reputation of the College and the profession, by reviving their Knowledge of Disease and of the Differences and Vertues of the Simple and the most rational and most useful Preparations but chiefly, or more in the publick View, the bauched or rather lost Integrity to the Patients, the common Practice of robbing and destroying the

them : the first, by the collusive knavish Partitions of Medicines into small Doses, the other, by forcing on the sick numberless Tastings of them in all Cases, only to purchase the preference in the Apothecaries Favour and Protection. That this was the design of the Dispensary will appear to you, when you shall read the *Dispensary Poem*, which was writ at the desire of the *President*, to expose and make known the Collegiates, the open or lurking Enemies and Deserters to the Service of the Trade, which dreads the improvement of its Reputation, and its Sincerity to all the Ranks and Conditions of the People. It was modestly introduc'd to the publick, presuming the Necessity of saving the Poor from being undone by the greatest Exactions for cheap Medicines. The Practice of the Dispensary was intended to instruct the Nobility and Gentry, as by an Example, as by a Price Current, as by a Table of Rates, that themselves were cullied by the vast Estimate of the minute Dividings of Doses, and worried to Death by their Numbers, presented to them for no other Purpose, than to pay the constant and careful diligence of the Apothecary. The Apothecaries, (who are more Skillful and Learned than the Physicians in all the admirable Improvements of making the greatest Advantage out of the splendidly habited and ragged Patients,) penetrated into and declared against the Use of this universal Remedy, the *Dispensary*, the specifick antidote against the Frauds and fatal Operations of their Practice, listed a large Number of the College, to serve under their Colours against it. We desire the Project to relieve the Poor, let them take them all to themselves, but what Mortal can fix

the Bounds between the Rich and the Poor? Who will not desire to have the best Medicines, as cheap, as they can? The Rich, though they seem more dull in their Apprehension, and not to have the present Appetite of saving as Keen, as the Poor, will observe, that they are cur'd, that they live with the tenth Part of the Doses, and the Money. If they restore the antiquated Judicious and sincere Practice, the Patients will be sav'd, and we, who rais'd and maintain'd you, shall be undone. This abject Perfidiousness of many of the Society is expos'd by the College in that printed History of the rise of the *Dispensary*. *We have* (they inform us) *many years past, by various Methods, endeavour'd to preserve the Publick and our Society, but we have been oppos'd and discourag'd by that part of the Community, who, contrary to all the Obligations of Honour and Conscience, have constantly discover'd to (the Apothecaries) our Adversaries, whatsoever passed in the College relating to the Design, and exposed to them the Names of such, as were Promoters thereof, that they might be kept out as far as in them lay, from all Patients, where they should be propos'd, and themselves brought in.* These and several other Difficulties were (though after a considerable time intervening) at last broke through. I perceive, you expect from me the Import of the Words *Men of no Honour nor Conscience*, describing the excellent Qualities of the Physicians marching under the Apothecaries to ruine the College. Sir Thomas Millington, the President, was contemporary with me at the University, I had often the opportunity of conversing with him, since he came to London. His Abilities, and Learning made him eminent, and rais'd him to the most honourable Station of

Profession in defiance to the never ceasing Attempts
 of his Enemies. But his Candour and the excel-
 lency of his Temper, and his zeal for the Resto-
 ration and Preservation of the Learned and faithful
 Practice of Physick had an equal part in his Character:
 I will not pretend to express his Indignation, when
 he advis'd the Secretary to use the short, but compre-
 hensive Description of our Men of *no Honour and*
Conscience: A *Bravo*, a *Banditti*, a *Switzer* bought,
 and Arms given him, order'd to fall on, and slay
 without Mercy every thing presented to him. But
 these brutish Instruments of Death will Recoil and
 desert their Colours, if, when they are led on, they
 can discover in the Face, they are firing at, the
 Features and Lineaments of a Brother or a Friend.
 This excellent Person had sav'd the College
 from Ruin, oppress'd with a vast Debt, from its Build-
 ing after the Fire, and from the Expences of the
 Prosecutions of *Empiricks*. He dispos'd the *Right*
Honourable the Earl of Radnor, and the Worshipful
Edmund Bolter, Esq; to remit it. The Anniversary
 Panegyrick in the College-Theater revives the Gra-
 titude of the Society to them the last, but their
 greatest Patrons and Benefactors. When he had
 liev'd the College from the Burthen, which grew
 every year more heavy and insupportable, if he had
 describ'd for the present Cure of the Disease, which
 threatned its Destruction from the Malignity of so
 great a part of its Mixture, and (as in Consultation
 with the Majority, who voted and erected the Dis-
 pensary) proceeded to expel out of it the Members
 of *no Honour and Conscience*, the venomous Hu-
 mours, the Causes of all the violent Symptoms: the
 College had recover'd its Vigour, and the safety of

the Publick had been preserv'd. The Physicians are oblig'd to prepare the most corrupted Humours, to separate, collect, and dispose them to be ejected by their Antidotes. The two essential Statutes, (which are only the Application of the two great Precepts to the Practice of Physick, which forbid Stealing from and Killing the Sick for the use of the Apothecaries) would have distinguish'd, parted the vicious from the Sound Parts, and, as by the Salutary Crisis, would have made the total Excretion of them. As in the best Critical Evacuations, the Struggle and Contest of the Parts, would have been vehement, but would have ceas'd in the Calm of Health in a little time, The Nation, which has (as describ'd in the Dedication to *Her Majesty* of the last Volume of the noble *History* of the *Rebellion*) lost its good Nature and good Manners, would surpriz'd have fear'd its Universal Libertinism was in danger from this great Example of Discipline. But the Regard we must have to our own Preservation, and the clearest Demonstrations of these Physicians having been many years employ'd by the Apothecaries to ravage all the People, would have discover'd the Guilt of the Criminals, and applauded the Sentence. Every ones Memory, of the present Treatment of the Sick in his own House would expose the hourly Dosing and hazarding in all Diseases, to make the demanded Consumption of such a parcel of Remedies. Every Merchant and the other Gentlemen returning from their Travels in all the parts of *Europe*, would offer themselves as Witnesses to confirm, that the Apothecaries Relief and Preservation are first consider'd in our *English* manners of Practice and Prescription. All the other Gentry will produce the Testimony of our excellent

Sir Will. Temple, in his *Discourse of Health and long Life*, that our Physicians have chiefly in their View the support and Increase of the Apothecaries Gains. The Clergy with them will report the Judgment and Sentence of the most celebrated foreign Physicians on the Methods us'd in *England* of Cheating and Killing by the fashionable Manners of advising. The Learned *Dr. Patin Professor of Physick in Paris*, exposes and detests many of our Medicines, and the Quaanities of them forc'd in all Diseases, to assist the Apothecary to pick the Patients Pocket, instead of preserving the Patients Life. These are the principal Vertues and Operations of the Medicines we use. The famous *Baglivi's* Remonstrances against the prevailing fatal Practice, improving the fraudulent and deadly Consumptions of the Medicines, and our perfidious Violations of the Laws of the Antient sincere and successful Practice, lately translated into our Language, makes a great Part, not only expect but demand the Reformation, He appeals to the Writings of the immortal *Dr. Sydenham*. Do not all the Recoveries after the Precepts he gives, to discover what sort of Relief Nature oppress'd with Disease provides for it self, or expects from us, before we direct the long Bill of Prescripts, demonstrate to us, how many are murder'd by the precipitous Intrusions of numerous Doses? He owns, that in the frequently returning new Diseases, he could not prevent the Patients danger from any medicine he could order, till he had by the most diligent Attendance detected, if the Humours were violently moving to preserve or destroy. Are not therefore all the *English* Medicin'd to Death, when the Physician never sees the Disease, when it

is form'd, till it advances to maturity, till it has seiz'd us in every Part, and must then submit to the Apothecaries Pleasure, how often the progresses shall be observ'd, and how much shall be swallowed and apply'd, till he is allow'd to take another View, for the improvement of the Prescription? Will you not therefore observe the Reasons, which mov'd the Physicians of *Salernum* to advise the King of *England* to rely on the Force of his Nature with Abstinence and Repose, and the surest Confidence of Recovery from them, and the same repeated and confirm'd by our Sir *Will. Temple*, that we must depend on them, till we can be assur'd of the Judgment and Sincerity of our Physicians? I had long been distracted with the Difficulties on each side, the prevailing opinion of the Learning and never suspected Justice and virtue of our eminent Physicians, but observ'd the Confusions, Suspensions or Reproaches on the Practice, after the fatal Directions of many violent Doses in every Case, with the neglects and little regards to the Operations of them in acute Diseases. I could in the Visits I made to the Sick, plainly discover the most absurd Policy of the Families, to have themselves loaded with Medicines and destroy'd by them, when I saw (and the Physicians Eyes are as piercing as mine, and are us'd to the object) that the Apothecary had appointed and was gone to call the Gentleman, and had declared in the Room, that too many Medicines could not possibly be order'd for that Patient. I could not presume to pass sentence on the Murtherers of the Dead, the Relations, who gave him into the Apothecaries Power, or him, who corrupted the Physician, the immediate Executioner, till I have crav'd the assistance of the most able to decide the weight

weighty Cause. I waited on Dr. *Locke*, the Ornament of our Age, who had taken the first Degree in Physick in *Oxford*, had the University Licence of Practice, had been improv'd by the most affectionate Instructions of his Tutor and Friend Dr. *Sydenham*, had many years visited with him innumerable Patients, had observ'd the Natural Motions in Diseases, and the effects of every Medicine, and had many years confirm'd his Practice by his own Experiences and Successes. Nothing certainly could escape his Sagacity and Penetration, who has taught us to know, when we truly understand; who preserv'd the Nation by his Judicious State-prescription from the dangerous empirical Projects in the Convulsions of the Recoynage. Not many days, before we lost him, I intreated him to oblige me with his Sentiments on the prevailing Practice of Physick. He was silent, seem'd unable to force his Language to express his thoughts, and defer'd his answer a long time. There is no Physick, the Art is lost and dead or expiring. It is struggling to preserve it self. It is exerting its last efforts in the principal part, the Seat of its Life, the College, which may expel and drive out the deadly Venom, which has seiz'd it from numberless Causes in every part. It is become a shamming roguish Profession, compelled by forcible Impulses unseen, unsuspected by the People to spring from themselves, to be Lazy and Ignorant both of the Natures of Diseases, and of the Qualities and Uses of the Remedies. Not permitted to improve the Knowledge of Diseases, and the Medicines, it foolishly values it self from its learning in Trifles and Impertinencies, new Hypotheses and Systemes, forg'd and contriv'd by roving

roving Imaginations, not extracted from the sure
 and sensible Observations of Diseases, and the Qua-
 lities of Simples apply'd to their Cure. They call
 on the People to admire them, and gaze on the
 Anatomical Discoveries in Fishes, and Flies, or any
 monsters imported, the uses of which no Mortal can
 discern. But all the various Alterations of all the
 parts of the human Body in Diseases are past by and
 neglected by them. They have during the Space of an
 Age forc'd the generous natural Medicines into the
 Destruction and Consumption of all their Qualities, or
 sublim'd them into the vicious Excesses and Extrava-
 gancies of Strength insupportable to human Nature.
 These are the Amusements glaring in the Eyes of all
 the People, which divert them from discovering, that
 the Art, as now practis'd, is impotent to preserve them,
 and arm'd with many Engines to destroy them.
 They cannot cure the Sick, when they prescribe
 the common lately condemned Trash of the Apo-
 thecaries Shop. They will destroy them, if they
 cannot bear the Quantities the Apothecaries
 commands them to make every Patient take off.
 How many Princes are there in History, who have
 been Tyrants and invaded the properties of the Sub-
 ject at the instigating of their insatiable Favourites?
 How enormous would be the Violence and Oppressions
 of the Law, if petty Foggers assum'd the Command
 and Direction of the Courts of Justice? When an Athi-
 est and Libertine presents, and requires a Bond of Re-
 signation to execute, if disoblig'd, can any one inter-
 pose, and repel the Influence of his vitious and scanda-
 lous Example? The College Physicians have always
 endeavour'd to prevent the little Surprizes and In-
 cursions, and lately the Invasions and Devastations

of the Lives of the Publick. My *Sydenham*, by asserting the great part, which Nature Acts for its own Preservation in every Distemper, demonstrates the necessity of most carefully detecting the most certain or doubtful Methods it uses, and with the greatest Caution applying one, then another Remedy, to assist, not oppress her strength, and direct, not overthrow the Motions to eject the Disease. He has made all *Europe* his Converts and Admirers. His Writings now speak in our Language, and will furnish the People with the strongest Arguments to force their Physicians to follow his Example, to learn the Natures of various Diseases, and to treat all their Patients with Sincerity. The dispensary Physicians pretend to nothing more, than to revive Dr. *Sydenham's* Judicious and honest Practice, assert the necessity of examining the beginning and the Progresses of Diseases, and of observing, how much Nature can effect of it self, and of applying the Remedies, when demanded by her, not by the Apothecary, whose Faintness in the frequent calling in may want a Cordial every Hour. The Apothecaries let loose from the Shops, and breaking into the House is the only obstacle to the success of the Reformation of the present ridiculous and dangerous Practice. A Physician very readily confest it to me, when I represented to him, how many must dy from his want of the true Knowledge of Diseases, and the wretched Medicines, the only almost in the present Prescripts. He told me very bluntly, if we destroy all the Patients, who can be kill'd by them, very many will, from the strength of their Constitutions, force their way to recovery through all the Medicines we ply them with. We swear

swear, they had all dy'd, if they had been without any one of them. The People cannot, (or but in very few Instances) detect, that the greater part are overcome by the numbers and ill Applications of the Medicines. Could Fame and Wealth be acquir'd by the Preservation of the Profession and the Patients, we would soon declare on the College part. When you see over the Door, *this House is to be let*, you desire to see the Chambers and hear the Rate. When we enter a Patients Chamber and find an Apothecary by the Bed, will you affront us, that we have not the penetration of the best Artists, and cannot discern all the Work which is there to be undertaken? Are we to inform you, that the Apothecary has no Reward or Gratitude, but may make two or three Guinea's a day, if he can prevail on us to joyn with him, as Partners, in breaking the Ground with often plowing, and laying on a Proportion of Dung to make the greater Increase and the larger Crop. If we Stagger at the proposal, he can turn us out, and bring in his other Labourers into the Field. The Knave went on to justify the Roguery by Philosophy. All the Variations of Nature are made by Force. Every thing is mov'd by the violent Impulses of other Bodies. The heavy are made to descend, and the Light to rise. Nothing is propagated but by matter convey'd into it. The parts of all corrupted Bodies are separated and driven from one another by the Ferments of them. They are prest into the others, which are growing and advancing to Maturity by new matter compell'd to enter into them. There are the same Phænomena in the present Practice of Physick. The People are the first Movers.

they

Lock

They compel the Apothecary to Visit, and attend them for nothing, if they can. He must compel the People to take off as much Physick, as he pleases to compell himself to think necessary for himself. The People take pains to think all the Physick is necessary; the Apothecary swears, when he is paid, he gets very little by the Bill. If a Physician happens to come between the People and the Apothecary, which of the two do you think will prevail on him, to come of his side, when that is only one House, and the Apothecary has one hundred Families under him. The College therefore must give the most publick notice of the danger, and unite the People in their own Defence,. It will be the greatest Obligation the Clergy can lay on their Parishioners, to instruct them, that it is their Duty more seriously to consider the necessary Consequences of using the illiterate never examin'd Qualifications of this new sort of undertakers of Cures, to reflect on the Guilt they draw on themselves, when they, after 5 or 6 days, begin to doubt, they have expos'd the Lives of their Children and Servants to one, who never knew, what moves the Humours in the Blood-vessels, and Nerves and Bowels of the Body, he never saw by Anatomy, or any Writer discoursing of them, nor ever read any Author, who treats of the Vertues and Qualities in the Simples or Compositions, or discern'd the great Advices and Cautions on the prudent and careful Applications of them. That when the Patient dies, they are Parties, with the Murtherer, who first set him on the Work. That the Physicians employed the last day can only serve to stifle their Reflection, but not remove the Crime.

I have, since the Information given me by Dr. Lock of the deplorable Condition of the People, from
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the Ignorance of the Physicians in the two principal parts, or rather the whole of the Profession, the Knowledge of Diseases and the Remedies, and from their detestable betraying their Patients to the Apothecary, with the greatest Industry and Affection communicated the generous Design of the Dispensary to recover their skill in Diseases and Medicines, by their charitable Advice to the Sick Poor. I was surpriz'd at the Aversion and Antipathy many discover'd to it. Do the College take the sick Poor into their Protection, and give us a Prey to the other Physicians and Apothecaries? Are not the Advantages of Trade very little, and the hazards, which are everyday run, very great, why do they not favour us also with their Medicines at the Intrinseck value? I had the ill Fortune to be forc'd to hear, it in other Companies, more rudely treated. Damn the Poor, may they all Perish: It would be better for the Nation and us, the Charges of the Taxes to support them will end with them, If the College intends us any Favour, let them make their Application to us: *Qui timidè rogat docet negare.* Why do they not throw out of the Society all, that declare against it? Who do they not by a publick Declaration expose and make known to us, the fraudulent and dangerous Party, and put them on the necessity of defending themselves, that we may be able to distinguish our Friends from our Foes and avoid them? It is most certain the great Modesty and reservedness, which brought it into the publick have been the greatest Prejudice to it. The Privacy of the Birth has made many suspect its Legitimacy, and Title. Had the President publickly been seen with the Subscribers often at the Dispensary

sary, directed with them the necessary Amendments and Improvements of the usual Remedies, and appointed many others the *Nostrums*, and particular Medicines of that Society, the People would have tasted and allow'd and confest, that many of the Shop Compositions are nauseous and ineffectual, when they had been permitted to take Samples of them and had compar'd them with the other. And when any one of the *Nostrums* had been directed to them, they would have observ'd in the effect the excellencies of the Contrivance and Preparation of them. If the Physicians have in the College Meetings past their Sentence on the vile Sophistications and corruptions of the common Medicines in the Shops, how could any of these Physicians permit any one Patient to send his prescript to any Apothecary, and not arm him with the necessary Instructions, that they were not to be expected good and honestly prepar'd, but at the College only? Why was not every Family encourag'd to send to the three Dispensaries for the *Treacle* and *Diascordium*, and *Gascons Powder*, and *Barke*, and *Rhubarb*; when they gave them themselves in their Houses, in the common more slight Disorders? The Physicians in all parts of the Kingdom should have been sent to, and advis'd to receive from it the Medicines they most confide in and depend on in the Cures of their Patients. I have never yet discours'd with any one, who has not thought it most reasonable, and equitable, if the Apothecary assumes the Physicians business to advise in any Disease, that the College should decide the Controvesie by the *Lex Talionis*, and industriously communicate every Remedy to the People.

The

The Apothecaries have not dealt with that Tender-
ness and Care, not to offend the Profession, to ex-
pect that the College should restrain any one of
their Preparations, which may be acceptable to
Publick. If any Physicians, or any of the People
of the highest or lowest Ranks and Conditions have
any hardnesse or tendernesses of Conscience in this
Case, you may remove the Cause to the Judgment
of any one Apothecary or the Company: whether
when the Apothecary will take all into his Hands,
the Physician shall be left to have nothing to do,
whether if the Apothecary drives the Physician out
of his Place or the space he naturally was in, he
must not by the necessity which urges all natural
Bodies, be forc'd and remov'd into his. The Pre-
sidents Example and the Resolution often made in
the greatest Meetings of the College, that it is ho-
nourable for all Physician to prepare their own Me-
dicines, and the declar'd Obligation on them in the
very Act of Parliament, which Constitutes the Society,
would have supported the Reputation of every Sub-
scriber to the Dispensary in the constant use of his
own Preparations. The Physicians would have
been able to support themselves against the Rob-
beries and Depredations of their Practice by the
Apothecaries, it would have given them Subsistence,
and prevented so large a Number being debauch'd
from their Engagement, for fear of starving, if they
were not relieved now and then by the Apothecary
with his Refuse Scraps and broken Peices of the
worst end of a Disease.

The Discourse was intempted by your Porter
who was brought to me with all the Discourses you
promis'd me relating to the Dispensary. He gav

me your Letter, in which you engag'd me to be a Confederate and Allie with you, and desir'd me to recollect the Conference at the College, and to print it, with my Opinion and Reflections on your Conduct, in every part of the Reformation of the present Practice. My Friend prevail'd on me to undertake it. Because every Gentleman, who is above the necessity of supporting himself by any Profession, is under the most indispensable Obligations to give his Study and Service to the publick Defence and Security. The Government, by conferring large Estates on our Ancestors has engag'd them to give us a learned Education; to make us capable to render this Service to the Community. Every Art has the present Fee or Reward. We have had our Fees and Gratuities given us, which are to descend under the same Obligations to our Posterity. Without this Employment, we are the most unhappy part of Mankind, must pass an Ignoble Life in doing nothing, and must be esteemed the Vacuities or useless inactive part of the Society. Doing good is the only and solid Foundation of all the Titles and Qualities; our Characters will make but an empty noise, without the Merits of our Actions, to engage the People to observe and esteem us. He assur'd me, that your Dispensary is the greatest Charity, which can be given to the People. That your almost one hundred thousand Prescripts had sav'd an immense Summ to the Sick, the few years, since its Institution. The Clergy, and all the Employments, with a limited stated Income receive the present Relief from the grievous usual Bills, and have the fear mov'd of these Payments in the future. A fourth part of the annual Value of the Preferment is suddenly consum'd in a numerous Family by the high priz'd

priz'd Boles and Draughts often repeated. This generous Relief from the College by the Discovery of the real Prices, and the just Quantities necessary in Diseases is settled on them, as by a Law, and the Charity shall be perpetual, being secur'd by it to all the Ages to come. To save Life is the most Heroick Action of human Nature; the Safety of the whole is provided for by you, by exposing and repelling the Frauds and Villanies of the usage of the Sick formerly unsuspected, and therefore destitute of Precaution and Defence: He was pleas'd to promise me his Assistance by all the Informations he could have relating to the Affair; and would add to the Books publish'd by the College and Dispensary two others, the *Craft and Frauds of Physick expos'd*, and the *Antidote*, the first of which proves all the most useful and excellent Medicines to be very Cheap; the other asserts, that the greatest part of the Sick are destroy'd by the ignorant or design'd ill Application of the Remedies, by the Apothecaries and the Physicians, who prescribe by their Direction, and the cogent Necessities they ly under to obey them.

I read the *Dispensary Poem* with the greatest Pleasure, which I had never seen before, but had often heard prefer'd before all the other Modern Poems. It is small in its bulk, but, as the Diamond, so bright and sparkling; surpasses in its value the Folio nauseous Poems, as the precious Stone does in its Price the Steep and Craggy Mountain, which lies uninhabited and neglected, without verdure on its surface, without any sign of a Vein to invite us to search into it. All the Gentry read it from the Entertainment of the Wit and Judgment of every line, but they have not penetrated into the Moral and Design of it.

And the fly

Author gives you the Key in his Preface, that the College had resolv'd to unite and prosecute together the Improvement of their Art, and recover the ruin'd Reputation of the Faculty and College. But the disaffected Members oppos'd the great Design, persisted in their obstinacy, could not be brought to any Sense of their Duty to the Society and the Preservation of their Patients, continued inflexible to all the Reasons and Perswasions and the frequent Exhortations of the worthy President. He informs us, that Sir Tho. Millington had prevail'd on him to Rally the members of the College, who devoted themselves to the Apothecaries, to cheat and destroy the Patients for their Profit, and in complaisance to their Masters, neglected their Study of Diseases and Medicines. The conclusion of the Poem demonstrates, that the President intended to Rally these Members by accusing them, and laying their Crimes before the Lord Chancellour, and by his Favour before his Majesty. The President had given his Instructions to confess to the Publick, that the skulking Faction had poison'd and made the Society feeble and useless, that the drooping Sciences lay neglected. Cobwebs and Dust cover'd the Laboratory formerly bright with the Fires of the Examinations and Preparations of every Simple. None of the wondrous Searches into the Natures of Diseases are now made. The Science is become a Trade and projects its Lucre more than the recovery of Health. It is torn by the Divisions of the Parties. The Apothecaries Shops are describ'd with a Death-head, and great heaps of musty Herbs, decay'd and corrupted into Medicines. The Traytors to the Society are represented with the greatest Penury of Sense, and only furnish'd with the Abilities to direct Laudanum and feel to destroy every Patient, to overcome the most brave by the numbers of the Doses, and overtake the flying and fearful by the hasty unconsider'd Direction

rection of them, in complement to their Masters, the Apothecaries, who provide the Patients for them. These and their Associates were to have been brought to the most publick Tryal. Your *President*, who had the Honour to attend his Majesty, his first Physician, might have petition'd him to be pleas'd to hear Himself, or appoint a Commission to receive an Information of the greatest Crimes, which were ever offer'd to his Royal Cognizance: That the Faculty of Physick was corrupted into the greatest Ignorance of Diseases, and Medicines, the Instructions of the Students in the University, by the Professors, neglected, the Education and Improvement (the Practice of all Ages) many years under the most eminent Practitioners lost, the Physicians therefore casually fell into all the extravagant Practices, but were lately forc'd by the Apothecaries to abandon all Regard of the Patients to their Interest: that his *Majesties* Life was equally or more expos'd, than any of his Subjects, because at this time the greatest Fame of Learning and Success is rais'd by the Apothecaries Power over the greatest Families. *His Majesty* would have understood the Case, when the *President* had crav'd his Favour to permit him to use the most Parallel, tho' surprizing, Illustration. That the Sutlers of his Armies will destroy his Soldiers in their Winter-quarters, if they can prevail on the Officers to command them, to drink all the Liquor they are willing to have consum'd by them. That these Sutlers have by unseen, and till now unsuspected Artifices, purchas'd for them, prefer'd the Officers to their Employments, and were able to remove them if disobedient to them. *His Majesty's* Penetration would have presented to him the endless Train of the most grievous Consequences, his Royal Ardor to relieve the oppressed Nation would have direct

See p
83.

to examine the weighty Affair. The *President* with the *Majority of the College*, would have exhibited the Information in a Narrative of the own'd and confest Insults on the Lives of the People by the *Party*, which betrays the College to the Apothecaries. The greatest part of their Prescriptions would, from the clearest and most uncontroverted Rules of Physick, have convicted them of the design'd Fraud and Hazard of the Patients Life. The Judges would have at the Request of the College debated and settled the Preliminaries of the greatest moment: Whether the Apothecaries governing the Families, and visiting without any Gratuity, would not Proportion the Medicines to their own Estimate of the Value of their Advice and Attendance; and whether having the Power to name and advance the Physician, they would not select out of the Parcel the most prepar'd to oblige them, by Writing the many Doses for them, and the most careless and illiterate, to improve their growing Interest and publicly own'd design of raising their own Character. The Court would have admonish'd the Appellants to observe the excellent Laws, by which the College is constituted, to exact the most strict Observation of their Statutes, which prevent all the Frauds and Violence of the Practicers, to restore the frequent Lectures on Diseases and their Remedies, and publicly expell the skulking or declar'd Enemies of the Society. The late unreasonable and undeserv'd Reflections on the Society would have been prevented, and the College restor'd to its lustre and Reputation. But the most unhappy Advice was follow'd to act defensively, to expect the Assaults of the Traytors within, and of its numerous Enemies without, to yield one Outwork after another, and to save its self

by giving way, and always retiring before them, till they were beaten off of their Ground, were surrounded by them, and cut off from all Supplies of Provisions and recruits of their Numbers.

The mighty Cause, which equally affects all Degrees of Mankind, which now is or shall be, must be pleaded in the most publick manner. Every one will discover that he is both Party and Judge, that he has been often and is expos'd to the Attempts on his Mony and Life, that he may inflict the severest Punishment, if he can find one commensurate to the Crime. You cannot better engage their Attention, than by representing, that Folly, the most abhor'd thing in the World, can only divert them from asserting their greatest interest of Goods, Health and Life. I will presume to open the Cause, as a Junior Councillour, and leave the copious and more strenuous Defence to you, when it shall be appointed to be more solemnly argued. You may promise yourselves the Victory, having many years since the Institution of the Dispensary, advanced your Knowledge in all the Diseases, and Medicines, when your Adversaries have never seen one Distemper entire, nor ever consider'd any one of the Remedies. I will argue the Case in distinct *Aporisms* and Positions of the clearest Truth and certainty. The Reasons of them shall be given, and every one confirm'd and attested by the Authorities of the most Learned and experienc'd Physicians, whose Integrity in their Reports was never call'd in Question, and your Adversaries shall be prov'd to have no pretence to any Discernment of the Natures of Diseases, or the Qualities and uses of the Medicines, and to have publickly sold their Honesty for every Fee, the Apothecaries procure out of the Patients for them.

The Art of Physick is the first, therefore the most Antient, and has receiv'd from the Universal consent the Honours and Preferences before all other Professions, because it has invented all the Supports of Life, and the Preservation of it, when its Destruction was dreaded in violent Diseases. Bountiful Nature had provided an immense store of Plants and Animals to be us'd in the necessities of nourishing and repairing the decays of Life, and had enrich'd others with wonderful Powers to remove the Pains and Afflictions of Distempers. Every one was prest with the never ceasing Sollicitude and Industrious enquiries into the great uses and designs of them. They all apply'd to the most Diligent and most discerning Inventors of the Vertues and Effects of the different Kinds of Food. The most Sagacious distinguishers of the Qualities and the Operations of the Plants, which not us'd in Nourishment were with the greatest certainly determin'd by them to be reserv'd for the great Reliefs of Health, afflicted with Diseases, were addrest to with the sharpest Accents of Human voice, to afford them their care, and appoint the Medicines useful and applicable to the grievous Complaint. The little Kingdoms divided from one the other by Woods, Mountains and Rivers were entertain'd by the glorious Objects presented to them, the Sun, the Stars, the surprizing Colours, and Figures of the Vegetables, the various Shapes and Actions of the Animals, were prest by Hunger, as by Thirst to the Fountains, to collect the Seeds, and Fruits of the Herbs and Trees, communicated to one another the agreeable, the inviting Tastes, which pleas'd their Palates, and repair'd their strength. The Observations of these most grateful to the Tongue and Stomach, and of all the others un-

grateful and offensive, were hastily brought to the Chief, to the Governour of the small Collection of his Subjects. His Knowledge, and Observations of the Reports made to him, were daily enlarg'd, and improv'd; He collected in his Memory the Salutory and hurtful effects of the Qualities and Quantities of all the Nutritive Plants, commanded to gather one part, and pass by the other, with the greatest Zeal recorded the Medicines he had given to relieve the Sick. The Debates and Controversies of the Rights and Properties in the Parcels provided, and collected, were rarely brought before him, to be judg'd and determin'd. He was their Physician and their King. When the excessive heat of the Day had rais'd a violent Motion in the Blood, and the coldness of the Night had suddenly stop't the Pores of all the Body; the heat confin'd within burnt with greater Fury. The Face and Eyes appear'd on Fire, the Lips and the Tongue parch'd and black, the Thirst intolerable, the Pain of the Head seem'd to break in peices the Bone, which covers it. The Patient cry'd for help, every one of the community Sympathiz'd with him, fear'd, as they saw the leaves were withered by the Heat, the Fever would consume him, they should lose, never to be restor'd, a part of themselves. The greater part ran and cry'd out for their Prince and Physician. The Sun, the Heavens, which they saw every Night fill'd with Stars, were invoc'd to bestow all their Influences and Powers, to preserve him. Till then they had gaz'd on them, as on all the other wondrous objects of the Fields, with only the common Regards of their Beauties and Powers, they always were in view, consider'd as the natural Inhabitants of the Air. The Calamity and Distress forc'd the Mind to exert the greatest Powers

Powers of its Faculties. It then first discover'd the August Author of its self and all the Beings it had known. It suppos'd the Sun was the Palace of his usual Residence. All the Society address their Vows thither, that the Remedies apply'd should not fail, that their Vertues might be then improv'd, and the deadly Enemy to Life subdued. The Decoction of a Plant, able to extinguish the Fire of the Fever, was greedily drank; the Thirst had present Relief; the Flame abated; the Pains were eas'd by sleep, they saw with Amazement the Fire pass off in the Waters, which flow'd from every Part. The Victory over the Disease was celebrated with the Triumphs of universal Joy. The Plant shewn to the Sick, to the Spectators, the Divine Influences can make it preserve from Death. The Eyes, which had observ'd it, were rais'd to the Heavens, which had made it, and discover'd the wondrous Energies bestow'd on it. The first Adorations were made, to implore the Assistance of the Medicine, the second to return their most prostrate Gratitude, for the Life preserv'd by it. They were the Physicians, who in many succeeding Ages found out every thing necessary to support Life in Health, to detain it and defend it, when diseas'd. There were Others, who invented many useful Arts; the Sowing of the most nourishing Grains; the improving the Increase, by preparing and Plowing the Earth. Others observ'd the Excellencies of the Juice of the Grape, and taught the dressing the Vine, that the Strength and Fertility are made greater, by cutting away the Luxuriant Branches. Temples were erected to record and commemorate the great Benefactions to Mankind. One was celebrated in one, the other in the other Nations. * *Æsculapius*, the supposed greatest

est Improver of the Art of Healing had his Altars crowded by the numberless Votaries, in every City. He was the Tutelar Deity in common to all the Divisions and Dispersions of the Colonies, they never lost their Admiration and perpetual Gratitude to him. He was supposed by secret Impulses to communicate the Knowledge of different Diseases, to assign the Plants their Preparations, and the proportions to be given. When the decays of Life had in old Age taken from them the Leader of the Colonies, their Prince and Physician: Their Successors mov'd by the Ardours of Youth pursued their Pleasures, or past the Rivulets and the other Boundaries, and invaded the Possessions of the nearest Inhabitants; the People in all the Complaints of the Disorders of Health apply'd to the most wise, most diligent, who had observ'd and made the most careful experiences in the various manners of applying the most Sovereign Remedies. All the great Assemblies re-founded their Acknowledgment of the Advice, the Medicines, the Recovery, the deliverance from their Pains and Death. They addrest with one Voice to the most consider'd of their Friends, to follow his Example, to learn of him the prodigious Powers of the Juices prepar'd by him, and never refusing to rescue the sick, when prudently administred by him. The Art was in few Ages nourish't to Stature and Strength by the most affectionate communications of the many great and certain Observations of the causes and signs of the approaching Diseases, of the surest Methods of curing them. They often, as in Consultation, examin'd, discover'd, compar'd the differencs and degrees of the medical Qualities in the Plants, vulgarly accounted to have the same effects. All the Kings and Queens of these Ages had their

their Parts in the Promotion and Encouragement of
 Physick, the most necessary to themselves as well as
 all their Subjects. The Physicians were of the Court
 in the times of Peace, the nearest to their Persons.
 Their Services were then equally esteem'd with
 the Bravery and Conduct of the Generals, who sub-
 du'd the other kind of Enemies, when they invaded
 the common Liberty or Life. All the great Qua-
 lities were emulous with one the other, who should
 learn from the Physician the efficacy of the Plant
 carefully prepar'd, and with their own hands at-
 tempted the exact Process, or projected by several
 Tryals to improve it. Not a few therefore of the
 Simples and Compositions have the Names of Kings
 and Queens in their Titles, who had procur'd from
 their Physician the uses and Preparations of them,
 which they saw in their Palaces frequently compound-
 ed, that the People might apply thither to the Sove-
 reigns standard of their goodness, when made more
 publick in the private Houses. They had their
 own as well as the Preservation of their Subjects
 in their View, when they rais'd the Art to the honour
 of their Favour, and gave Example themselves
 to incite the hastning it to the greatest Perfection,
 because the highest Stations are Subject to the
 common Impressions of Diseases. They feel the
 Pains, endure the same Varieties of Symptoms, and
 are expos'd to the same Hazards and Events. Not
 the extent of Empires, not their Armies, or the Wis-
 dom of their Councillours will then appear of any
 use to them. The Physician has the Government
 of the Emperour committed to him: He must follow
 his orders, and take the ungrateful Medicines, and
 submit to all the Operations. The great Life depends
 wholly on the Physicians Abilities and Care. His
 Neg-

Neglect of the just Observations, the ill prepar'd, or ill apply'd Remedy will have the necessary, and irresistible Consequence. It is the brightest Jewel in the Crown, that the Indigent are rais'd from the Earth by its Bounty, that the Sentence on the unhappy Criminal is respited, and forfeited Life restor'd to him. The Munificent Donative of the Physician is above the Magnificent Liberality of Princes. He continues to them with Life the use and Enjoyment of the immense Treasures of the Riches of Nature, the inexpressible pleasures of the Light, and of all things discover'd by it, the inimitable Delights of the Simple natural Tastes of Water, Wine, the Fruits, and by his Power only the Empire, the Jewels, the regal Ornaments, the Palaces are detain'd from being torn from their Possession by Death.

When the common Advantages of Commerce and the necessity of mutual Defence had united the dispers'd Families into greater Societies, the first Records inform us, that the Kings were at the Head of their Armies, were often sitting in their Courts of Justice, and had the frequent Inspections of the Issues of their Revenues. The preservation of their Health and Life, and their tender Concern for the welfare of their Subjects incited their Industry in concert with their Physicians to cultivate the Art, which protects them. They were jealous of their Honour, when they heard the wonderful Conquests of one Physician's Medicine over the most afflicting Pains; the languishing State of others repair'd to the most vigorous Strength by one Plant, and the expiring Life detain'd by the reviving Powers of the Infusion of a Flower. History relates the prodigious Progresses of Physick in the Eastern Countries and in

Egypt

Egypt by the united Studies of the Princes and Physicians. The King celebrated above all others for his Wisdom had collected from the Memorials of the Art in the preceding Ages and his own, from the constant Records of the differences of Diseases and the Successes of the rational Applications of Remedies, the Royal History of all Plants from the lofty Trees to the humblest Herbs on the Wall. The Poet who has eterniz'd the Courage of the Princes engag'd in both sides in the *Trojan War*, presents his *Achilles*, and *Patroclus* his Friend, accurately instructed in the Art of Physick, besides many Others educated in the Arts of commanding their Troops in War, and in Peace of the Recoveries of Diseases. He describes in his Poem almost only one great Action, with his Episodes of the Histories of the Families of the Grecian Princes, the attaque and defence of the Grecian Intrenchment. He reports the Cures of many wounded in the Battle. All the kinds of Diseases had been cur'd many Ages, before Rapine and Rage had invented the Spear and the Sword. They had invaded Life in great Numbers. He therefore celebrates one of the *Trojan* Confederates, a Prince, whose Family was Famous in having acquir'd the Knowledge of the Vertues and Uses of all the Plants of the Universe. Physick had been always imploy'd to prevent and remove the Diseases of both Sexes, from Infancy to the longest Stage of Life. Surgery attended the Troops led forth to insult their Neighbours, or defend their Frontiers. How has this the first and noblest Profession suffer'd for the unwary Conclusions of careless Writers? *Hippocrates* is said to be the first of the Grecians, who has treated of it: When he owns, that many Authors had publish'd many Volumns on the Subject

ject before his time. He is reported to have learnt
 the various Diseases and the Methods of Cure from
 the Priests and the Patients at the Temples of *Æs-*
culapius, who implor'd Relief, or return'd their
 Gratitude in the Solemn Sacrifices, though many
 of his Ancestors had devoted themselves to the
 Practice, and had left all the Treasures of their Know-
 ledge to him. He has augmented those Treasures to
 an immense Summ, and has left it to Mankind the
 most inestimable Collection of Philosophy useful and
 necessary to all succeeding Ages. All the other
 Philosophers have only been employ'd in the im-
 provements of the little Parcels and Divisions of
 his Magazine. He has describ'd all the Powers of
 Nature acting in human Bodies regularly in Health,
 or affected with various Impressions in Diseases. He
 has describ'd the first Motions of Life and all the
 Accidents, which can attend it from the Birth,
 till it ceases in the extremest Age. He has describ'd
 all the Powers of Remedies which must be apply'd,
 with all the Cautions, and Predictions of Success.
 Nothing could be hid from the Discoveries of his
 vigilant Diligence, and he could not commit any
 Errour in his Reports of them. He is infallible in
 his History of that human Nature, which he ob-
 serv'd in his Age, in his own Climate, the Impres-
 sions of the Nourishments, the Sloth and Exercise, the
 Temperance, the fashionable Debaucheries of that
 People. He has commanded all the Physicians after
 him to compare his Observations and Precepts to the
 Health and Sicknes varying in their own Countries,
 both in the more inflam'd and frozen parts of the
 Earth. Health in one Country is in another a
 Disease; the surest Remedy in this is a Poyson in a
 different Temperament of the Air. The Husband-
 man

man finds the Earth reject his Hope of the plentiful Harvest, if it is plow'd by him and manur'd after the examples us'd in distant Regions. The General must consider the Arms and Courage of the Enemy he is to encounter. After *Hippocrates* Philosophy, the searches into Nature, the experiences of the Operations of *Vegetables*, *Minerals*, and *Animals* administred to Diseases, were with the most ardent Application and Emulation pursu'd,) till *Galen* the most industrious and penetrating Genius (introduc'd by the Instructions of many Masters the most eminent Practitioners of that Age) collected and reported in many Volumes, how many ways the Machine of human Life can be discompos'd, when it can redress and restore it self. He has describ'd in a wonderful manner, the differences of the Qualities of the Instruments, which can be us'd to preserve it. The Physicians then knew how the Patient had been and was affected in the Disease, what possibly could arrive in the Course of it. They knew the Proportions of every Power in their Medicines, they had experience of a vast Variety of them. Their Preparations were the most natural, most rational and most efficacious. The Art since that time has declin'd into the greatest degrees of Decay from the Confusions of Wars from barbarous Nations, and the more cruel Enemies to it, the Corruptions and Infatuations of Mankind from the ridiculous Vices, and the contemptible Pursuits of Pleasures and Amusements, and the consequent abhorrence of Care and Concern for the publick Wellfare. As a Picture of the divine *Raphael* copied to one of the vulgar and basest Prints loses all the out-lines, has the Lights and Shadows frequently mov'd, and displac'd. As an Antient Statue corrected and perfected by the Chissel or File of a vulgar Hand. After the Restoration of Learning in *Europe*,

(not

(not many years past, the beginning of the Century before the last) the Profession was rais'd to Life, began to regain its Beauty and its vigour, by the Zeal and Labours of many excellent *Italian, French* and *German* Physicians, who have in innumerable Volumes treated of Diseases, and their Remedies, till, like the Eruptions of the burning Mountains, (after the Examples of the Arabian Physicians, who by their Distillations and strong Decoctions of the Simples prepar'd by Nature into the noblest virtues, had depriv'd and destroy'd the most sensible, most natural and never failing Preparations of all the Ages before them) the modern chymical Fires consum'd all our Knowledge of Diseases and all the Antient infallible Medicines. The Art has been since oppress'd by many more terrible Enemies, the prodigious Idleness and neglect of all Labour to acquire it, and the most studied Frauds and Oppressions of the Patients. It requir'd from the first Greek Writer to *Galen* one Thousand years to finish the greatest Master-piece in the World. These were the Ages, in which only it could be brought to Perfection. Humane Understanding was then in its lustre and highest Ascendent, in its greatest Force. Providence gave then the Measures and Standards, by which all the Pretences to all the kinds of Excellencies of understanding and good thought must be judg'd and estimated. *Homer*, whose Panegyrist every sublime Genius after him has been, the Philosophers *Socrates, Plato, Aristotle*, the Historians, the Tragick and Comick Poets, *Demosthenes* and *Tully*, *Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Pliny, Plutarch, Longinus, Galen*, to name no more, demonstrate, the purity and brightness of their Minds, unmix'd and not debas'd with any coarser Allay. The Historian of the Roman Empire, observes that it had from the most

most feeble beginning rais'd it self to the strongest Maturity, but then began to wither and decline. With these inimitable Writers, flourish'd the Examples of the greatest Fortitude in the Defence of their Countries, of the greatest moral Vertues, regards of the Publick, Contempts of Riches and Pleasures, the Arts of Stupendous Buildings, of Musick, Statuary, Painting (compar'd with one the other by *Pliny*) which have never since been rival'd or imitated. All those Wonders or Miracles were wrought by the Choice of the Part every one was to act on the Scene of Life, the most importunate Application of the whole Mind to that alone. They expected immortal Fame, the Applause of all the Audience; and have obtain'd it. The minds of almost all the Moderns have been shaken, overturn'd or distracted by the tumultuous Noise of the Rabble, by the ridiculous Conceits of the People, the Laws of the Fashion, the prevailing Modes, which demand, that all the Vices and Follies must be learnt and improv'd together, and pursu'd at the same time in concert with every Art and Profession. The most distinguishing Character of many of the Moderns is represented by Sir *William Temple*, a Sufficiency compounded of Ignorance mixt with a great Proportion of Impudence, to cover and conceal the other. The Antients had almost finish'd all the necessary Supports and all the Ornaments of Life, but modestly own'd, that Nature was not to exhausted by them, that new Worlds of Learning would be discover'd by an Industry equal to their own. There have been Improvements made by the Moderns, they instantly apply their Microscopes, their Magnifying Glasses, to present the often vain and useless Invention beyond any thing known or us'd before them. But the malignant

malignant epidemical Reflections and Detractions from
 the Value of every thing the most excellent is the
 chief, and the most observable Encouragement now
 given to the Labours and Pursuits of recovering or
 improving the admirable Arts of Antiquity. The
 Antient Physick (brought to Perfection from the
 infinite Observations and Successes of a Thousand
 years Practice, and always honourably mention'd by
 the Historians and Philosophers,) with all the Ad-
 ditions and Superstructures of many either real or
 suppos'd wonderful Inventions, is suspected or explod-
 ed as deficient and uncertain. How can it be im-
 puted to it, that it is conjectural, when its Laws
 are as valid, as the Edicts of Princes. It is not
 always in the Power of a King to incite his Sub-
 jects to assist him, in the common Care of the pub-
 lick Welfare: They often are tumultuous and dis-
 obedient to him and his Laws. The Judges differ
 from one another in the Constructions and Appli-
 cation of the Common and Statute Laws, rescind
 the Judgmentss and Decrees of the Courts. The
 Husbandman has the Earth obedient to him, and
 most willing to return the greatest Increase of the
 Grains. The Winds and Tempests violently con-
 sume his expected Harvest. The Physician uses
 the natural Instruments the Medicines, which have
 Qualities certainly known, which act with an un-
 controul'd necessity on the Qualities of the Humours
 of the Body, which with the same Necessity receive
 and obey, and are mov'd, and alter'd by their Ope-
 rations. Every thing in Nature moves, and is mov'd
 with the Strongest and surest Constancy, its Power
 never cease to exert themselves on the other parts which
 are passive, they are yielding to, and receiving
 the Efficacies of the active. Nothing is unstead-

and variable but Mankind, which rarely moves in the strait and plain Paths of his Happiness, flies out into distant extremes of Wild and extravagant Ambitions or sinkes, into a stupid, drowzy Inactivity and Neglect of preserving it self. There is one celebrated Instance in a famous Author of a Slave, who was fearful, that Physick would not preserve him from Death. He run madly about the Streets, invok'd Heaven aloud, *unum me surpite morti*, O, ye Gods! It is easie for you to command and instruct the Physicians, that I alone may live for ever. We have many of the same Humour; when they have with the most painful Labours of Excesses and Debauchery, with the greatest Sloth and Abhorrence of Motion to pass them off, collected a large number of Diseases, the Physician is condemn'd, if they endure more pain, than they are willing to allot and appoint to their Diseases. The Diseases descending from many Ancestors must be carried off by the Medicines in the space of time limited and assign'd by them. Surgery which was invented, cultivated, and brought to maturity by the Physicians, is made to oppose it by the People, whose Feeling is more quick and sensible, than their Understanding. It has Launcets and Saws and Trepanns, which will enter into the Skin and Flesh, and divide the Bones. The Medicines enter into the Heart, and Brain, and Nerves, are able to raise or cease the Motions of all the Blood and Spirits. The Diseases they encounter and overcome are innumerable, which affect all the parts within the Surface. The Chirurgical Cases are expos'd to the eye, they are search'd and measur'd by the proper instruments, the Remedies are made to touch and syn with the Disease. But the Cures under the

ablest and most careful Hand are often difficult. There are Gangrenes, Ulcers, Cancers, the Stony Tumours, which are only heal'd by casting away the part affected with them. Both the Professions are equally subject to the partial and unequal sentences of the Publick. The Lawyer must often fail in the Success of his Clients Cause. The Merchant is frequently frustrated in the Sale and Profit of the Importations, the Market does not answer his Expectation. The General has Fortune, and the Courage of his Enemies averse to him, is forc'd to fly from the Field, and leave his Ensigns to the Conquerour. We ought to steer our Jndgments by the Capacity, Address and Diligence of the Artist, by his Care to furnish himself with good Instruments, and get himself instructed in the proper use of every one of them.

If therefore the Art of Physick was the first, which engag'd the common Industry of Mankind to observe the Vertues of all things capable of relieving painful and dangerous Diseases, and the great Improvements of it had rais'd the Physicians to the greatest Honours, the most favourable Regards of Princes, Statues erected to preserve the publick Gratitude; how can it be conceiv'd, that the most vile Reflection should be cast upon it, that it owes its Original to Chance and Hazards, to the Fortuitous Events of the Medicines taken, which Fortune first presented to the Sick? That, as Insects are suppos'd to be made from Corruption of matter, the fortunate or unhappy Operations of Remedies, the Recoveries or Deaths subsequent to the use of Medicines, discover'd the Vertues and Simple and establish'd the Laws of Physick? Dr. Patin the Royal Professor of Physick, who had often argued

gued with great Applause and Success the Legal
 Rights of the Faculty, and the Interest of the Pub-
 lick, against the Invasions of the Apothecaries of
Paris, has, after his manner, facetiously given the
 Reason : That the President of the Parliament, and
 the Members of that August Assembly had the
 greatest Abilities and Knowledge of the Laws, and
 the Interest of the Kingdom, but, when you address
 to them concerning the Profession of Physick, they
 seem never to have heard or thought of it. The
 People can distinguish, that Cordials, and Sweaters,
 and Opiates, are advis'd and taken in many and
 different Diseases; and can recount to one another
 the Victories of the Diseases or of the natural
 strength, but cannot penetrate into the Reasons,
 or judge of the just or absur'd Application of them.
Alexander had the curiosity to see *Apelles*, the fa-
 mous Painter at his Work, did not approve the
 Mixtures of the Colours, nor allow the Placing
 of them in the Picture. The Artist intreated him
 to speak to his Ear, that his Servants in the next
 Room might not hear and publicly report his Mi-
 stakes. In the Antient sincere Practice of Physick
 the Patient was never expos'd to the uncertain ef-
 fects or the Casual Operations of any Remedy. The
 most clear and obvious Causes of the Diseases were
 first discover'd : No Remedy was ever apply'd to
 them, till the Quality and Vertue of it was deter-
 min'd to be able to alter and remove the Cause. In
 the Ebullitions of the Blood into a Fever attended
 with Thirst and Pain, and more vehement Respira-
 tion : It was concluded to remove the Sick from
 the Heat, to oblige him to repose, the usual Nou-
 rishment of Health was deny'd, frequent draughts
 of the Fountain Water were allow'd, the Juice of

an Acid Fruit was presented in it, from the Observations before made, recollected and allow'd by all the Attendants, that the acid Juice cools the Tongue on the first Tasting of it, that it had always abated the Heat and Thirst after violent Exercise, that in the Heats after Exercise the usual Nourishment oppresses the Stomach, that any Motion must exasperate the Flame of the Fever, that the Ambient Air is coveted by Nature in the Quickness of the Breathing, that it will enter into the Blood, and allay the Flame, and attenuate it by entering into the Pores of the Body. In Vomiting after Surfeits every one concur'd in recommending the Bitter and Aromatick Herbs from the frequent Observations of the Tongue being contracted by them, on their being always observ'd grateful to the Stomach, and its Appetite and Concoction improv'd by them. The frequent Discourses of the Powers of all the parts of Vegetables made the uses of all the Astringents commonly known. Their Reason commanded their use in loosenesses, in Bleedings. If the Bowels are corroborated and made to retain the Fruits which usually relax them, can they fail to operate in the same manner? They were given from the same Reason with success in Bleedings from a thin Watery Blood. Their Juices and Qualities must enter into it and mix with it. The parts will be more firmly united and held together. It shall not be able to make its way through the Vessels, which cannot now detain it. In the Defluxions, which irritated the Lungs, by their Acrimony and Sainness, the Mucilaginous Plants had been experimented to be cool and viscous on the Tongue, the

Sweet

Sweet, and Oyly had been frequently observ'd to correct the soreness of the Tongue after the eating of the Acid and Acrid Fruits. The Plant was consider'd most abounding in that Quality, the Parts made tender and more irritable by the Catarrh were heal'd, the mixture of the Blood condens'd and restor'd to its natural Crasis. When the Phlegm was viscous and tenacious, and could not be separated in expectoration: The Acid Fruits were offer'd to divide and break it, the Acrid to stimulate by their sharpness the Lungs to expell it with greater Force. The Aromatics have been in all Ages the most admir'd and were universally known to recover the Spirits by their fragrant Scent, to give the greater vigour to the Stomach, to raise the Heat and Motion of the Blood, to exhilarate the Spirits. They were advis'd with unerring success in the Decays of old Age, in the weakness of the Stomach and Blood and Spirits, after the fatigues of a Disease. The wonderful Vertue of the Poppies were suspected, after the Plant bruis'd had been often smelt. The Juice of it swallow'd forc'd Sleep before the Approach of the Night. It answer'd the great Design, when given to compose the restless Spirits. The Judicious Administration of it, to the Spirits disturb'd by the Humours in the Stomach, Bowels, and the Convulsions of the Muscles, abated the violence of their Motion and gave the promis'd Relief. The Nauseous Tastes and ungrateful Scents of the Vomitive and Purgative Plants rais'd their Zeal, to enquire, what most useful vertue Nature had lodg'd in them, designing the necessity of their use should compel Mankind to take them. They advis'd them, when the Stomach and Bowels in

the most grievous Diseases were oppress'd with Humours, whose load they were neither able to support nor Cast from themselves, and the whole Body violently afflicted by them. Surgery had the same Improvements from the most Cautious Observations made of the Uses of the Plants. The Sowr and Salt were known to cool the Heat, to repel the Heat, to change the Colour. The Inflammations were restrain'd at the beginning by them, the Tumour forc'd to subside and the Afflux of the Humours prevented. In others the Pain and Heat were mitigated by the Soft and Oily, the Balsamick Gums, and Wax and Oyl promoted the Maturation. The Imposthume was cleans'd by the detergent Acrid. It was nourisht into new Flesh and heal'd by the Flower of the nutritive Grains mixt with Honey. The Fungous Ulcers were corrected by the Acrimony of Plants and Minerals observ'd to corrode the Tongue: The Sanious Gleet was drank up and absorb'd by the Earths and Powders of Shells they had observ'd to be dry on Tasting, to imbibe the Saliva, and exhaust the Moisture from the Tongue. The Wounds were clos'd, and the Bleeding Stop'd by drawing the separated Parts together, the Gums gather'd, and clammy to the Fingers were apply'd to the divided Flesh to detain it from parting. The generous Emulation of every one from the Prince to the most servile Labourers of the Field, and Gardens, did in not many Ages invent and compare and adjust the Proportions of the Qualities and Vertues of every Plant, and Mineral, which their Countries afforded them. The Eastern parts and *Arabia* in the early Commerce presented their ravishing Cordials, the high scented

Spices

Spices and Gums. The Addition, which has been made to their Magazine of Medicines, is not great, not one was overlook'd by the Antients in their own Countries, the New are the Products of the lately discover'd. As all the People strenuously set themselves to the Vulgar Labours of throwing up Defences to their Countries and Cities, when threatned with an Invasion or a Seige, the universal Industry directed and compar'd the Observations of the Symptoms and Progresses of Diseases, the proper Quantities and the Seasons of giving the Remedies in the different Distempers and Ages and Sexes, the Signs and Notices given by Nature of the Pulse, Breathing, dryness or Moisture of the Skin, the Urine, &c. When the Humours were less vehement, and when prepar'd to be thrown off, when the Recovery requir'd a longer or a shorter space of time. All these Laws of Medicine, the private and as it were Local, which regard the Diseases of those Ages and Climates, and the Universal and Fundamental, which govern the Rational Treatment of Diseases, and Administration of Medicines, are most faithfully deliver'd by the Antient Authors. The most Learned and most Sincere of the Moderns, of the most extended Practice and Experience have asserted that Nothing has ever been added, or can be taken from them. Every one of their Precepts and Laws of Cure were enacted not by Majority of Voices, but the universal Consent, after the Observations of many Millions of parallel Cases. The common People had an Understanding different from Ours, would abhor a Remedy offer'd by a Novice, by any officious Pretender to risque the esteem of a Medicine and the Life of the Patient together. The Physicians had a sort of Prudence and Integrity not well understood in the latter Ages, to observe and

and collate all the Circumstances of the Alterations of Health, before they resolv'd on the Remedy to engage the Disease. They view'd with the greatest Care the effect before they repeated the Doses, which exert their Operations on the Natural Juices, if the Disease is about to fly off. The Antient Physicians had another sort of Wisdom and Integrity, reviv'd in the last Ages by all the most Eminent Practitioners of *Europe*, lost by the *English* about 40 Years past: They examin'd with the greatest Penetration the sensible Qualities and Operations of every Simple, strenuously apply'd themselves to invent and adjust the most natural, most rational and most efficacious Preparations. They never gave a Remedy not prepar'd by themselves; they esteem'd the Life of the Sick of greater Value, not to be expos'd to the Avarice, and Fraud, or Ignorance of a Mechanick Cook of Medicines, remov'd from their Inspection. Without this Care, they had lost their accurate Knowledge of the Goodness of every Simple and Preparation, and must have made false or uncertain Conclusions of all the Events of Diseases. A Nobleman, and Commander of the Army of the most famous Grecian State, when he travel'd attended by a numerous Train of the best Blood of the Age, observ'd to them the Situation of the Country, the Rocks, the Woods, the Rivers, that the Army must Encamp or march, or make the charge, as the Enemy might take the Advantages of them. This General lead on his Troops, was present in all parts of the Battle, saw his orders put in Execution, was not in the Heat of the Battle to enquire, if his Soldiers had their Arms in good Order and well provided. Our *English* Physicians

are the Reverse to the Antient Practice, treat Diseases they never understood, never regard the Operations, and the advancing and recoyling of the Disease, before they command the Repetition of the Medicines, whose Qualities and Vertues and Operations were never learnt or consider'd by them. They are calmly unconcern'd, whether the Remedy has Properties useful in the Disease, whether the Shop presents them with it well prepar'd, or any of different Forms and Qualities in its Place. The *Antidote* (p. 119.) reports the Attestations of all the Apothecaries, that in pity to the Patient, they are often oblig'd to correct the Doctors Ignorance in the absurd Prescription.

I am sensible, the Minds of the People will be strangely affected with great Affrights and Com-motions, who have been perswaded by our modern Pretenders, that they have invented for them new Methods of treating Diseases and Medicines never known before to cure them, when they shall hear it asserted, that the Fundamental Laws of the Ancient Practice and the most natural and efficacious Preparations of their Remedies must be reviv'd and retain'd, and the other exploded and condemn'd. Have we made any Improvements beyond the Pre-cepts of Virtue and Morality discover'd and deli-ver'd to us by the Ancients? Are not all our Laws of Equity founded on the Laws of Antiquity? There are no Additions made in the present Agriculture, the same Arts and Medicines to invigorate the Strength, to correct the Diseases of the Earth, and the Plants it produces are in the present Practices establish'd and observ'd. All the Methods of Discipline in the Modern Armies, the Stratagems of Invasion and Defence, the Armour of our Frontiers by Lines to cover them, are borrow'd and deriv'd to us from
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the Reports of History. The August Models of our Temples are copied from the Manner of the Grecian Buildings. Our Statues must be vitious and impotent, when they do not imitate the Outlines and Motions of the Body, and represent the Actions and the Passions, which now express themselves, in all which remain of the Greek and Roman Artifice. The Reason of the prodigious Advances of all the Arts and Sciences were before briefly given, that every one with the greatest Industry pursued the Profession he had chosen, to entertain, defend or preserve the Publick. When they had brought them to the greatest Perfection, they left them to the Ages after them, to be imitated and copied, and adapted only to the Variations and Circumstances, which Age and Time might produce. But in the Art of Physick the Laws and Precepts of the Ancients must be inviolably observ'd. Because the Health and the Alterations of it by Diseases had been remark'd and registred from the most just Observations of many Millions of Patients, and the certain invariable Effects of the Simples, and their Preparations had been concluded and determin'd. They consider'd the Health and Life of Mankind subject to all the Natural Laws, which govern all Animals and Vegetables of all the Kinds. Nature forms and produces all things subject to it with an unerring Certainty. Among the Millions of Millions of the Animals and Plants there is not one, whose Design was not laid in its Seed, out of which all the Parts, and the necessary Powers of Increase, and preparing numberless Seeds, to perpetuate the Species, are regularly form'd. Can it be imputed to any Errour in Nature, if we object to it a monstrous Production, rarely seen, from the Excess or Defects

Defects or Positions of its Parts : when the latent Agent, and the Condition of the passive Matter necessarily made and without Errour, the pleasant Spectacle, the Foyle to all its other wonderful Productions ? Poysonous Blasts from piercing Winds, the scorching Heat of the Sun, Excessive Rains, the exhausted Nourishment of the Earth will alter the Natural Powers, and make the Plants diseas'd: The Husbandman their Physician has learnt the Arts of repelling, or abating the Violences of the first, he has Remedies to repair the Injuries, the Disorders from the other. He prudently confines his Labour to observe the Causes which disturb and threaten the Death of his Trees and Herbs, and apply and record the Cures of every Remedy he uses. The Painter will never finish his Piece in Hand, if he lays by his Pencil, till he has acquir'd all the Philosophy of his Colours, till he can believe he knows all the Atoms, and their Postures in the Black and Red, and Green. The Navigator will run his Ship on the Rock, and never enter his Port, if he contemplates the Cause of the Needles pointing to the North, and for what Reasons it is gradually varying from it. The Astronomer will not adjust the Motions of the Planets, and the Distances of the fixt Stars, if he wanders into the Cause of the Inhabitants of the Fields and Gardens. *Hippocrates*, therefore, and all the Greek Physitians, which preceded and came after him, applauded the great Designs of the natural Philosophers, who were intent on the Study of the stupendous Fabrick of the Universe, the Heavens, the Air, the Globe of the Earth, and all the Part which compose it. He chose for himself that large Share and Portion, the Knowledge of the Human Mind and Body, with Respect to

to the Disorders and Diseases, which can affect them, and every Part of the Universe, by which both are preserv'd in the natural State, or alter'd into the Excesses and Defects of their Faculties and Powers, and by which both are re-alter'd and restor'd into Health. He often visited his Friend *Democritus*, was pleas'd with the Narrations of the Shapes and Motions of Atoms, excited his Pursuits of Comparative Anatomy, the different Places and Fabricks of the Viscera in all Animals, the various Colours and Tastes of their Blood, and the other Humours separated from it. My Part is too great, he told him, and longer than my Life, when shall all the Natures of every thing, which affect us from without, and within us, all the Signs of the Causes, and Conditions of our Distempers, and their Motions in their Symptoms to Recovery or Death, be known, and the proper Remedies prepar'd, and the Seasons of giving them be adjusted; if I shall be seduc'd by the Pleasures you enjoy of knowing all things, or by the ridiculous impertinent Amusements of the People? He magnified and rewarded the painful Travels of the Collectors and Historians of all the different Species of the Minerals and Animals of the Air, Earth, and Water, and the Plants. He admir'd and ador'd with them the unbounded Wisdom and Power of Inventor and Preserver of them. My Province commands me to leave all these, the wondrous Furniture of the Divine Palace, to take care of the Health and Life of Man, who is allow'd the Entertainment of the Knowledge and of the Use of every thing useful to him. *Galen* pleasantly corrected the Folly of a Physician, who deserted his own Business, and was idly busie in gathering every Herb, measuring the Figures of the Leaves and Flowers,

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and studious to range it into one of the Families and Orders of them; what's this to the Smell and Taste, to the Qualities and Virtues of the Juices within its Surface? Do not debase thy self to imitate the common Crier, who with a loud Voice proclaims the Stature, and Colour, and Habit of the Run-away Slave, and is Ignorant in what Services he was employ'd by his Master. A Physician wasting his time in composing little Sonnets, or the more lofty Streins of Poetry would have been the Subject of the Lampoons of the Streets, as an Emperour treating his People, making them merry with his Pipes and Haut-Boys, instead of securing the Prosperity and Safety of his Subjects. If these Physicians, who have detected and perfected the Knowledge of every Circumstance of the healthy and diseas'd State, and have made and communicated all the Rules and Cautions in the safe and successful Application of very many, and the most judiciously prepar'd Remedies, had trifled themselves and Patients, while they compos'd very long and tedious, and now neglected Poetry: If they had absurdly usurpt the Philosopher's Province, (the noblest Study of the Gentlemen of Estates and leisure,) the great Enquiries into the Structure and Oeconomy of the mighty Fabrick of the World, and its Inhabitants: If they had consum'd their Time in making Experiments, and raising Systems of Philosophy from them, from the imagin'd Discoveries of various Atoms, (which they never see, and in which they differ from one another, and very often from themselves,) we had lost the Art of the Cures of Diseases, which had born the Test of so many Ages, and had employ'd the most learned of the Moderns in the Study of the Languages, in which it is contain'd, in explaining the Difficulties, and

and adapting the Aphorisms to the different Diseases of the various Climates: but especially in cleansing it from the Impostures and Frauds, which the Ignorant and Treacherous Practice of the late Age, had mixt and incorporated with it. If the first Physicians had never treated any Distemper from its Beginning, had been apply'd to make a supercilious Visit, when they were at leisure, to make the Cure of a Patient one Day before the Death, after the vast Abundance of Medicines had been cast upon the Diseases: If they had never prepar'd any Medicine, nor therefore knew the peculiar Qualities and Virtues of any one, if they give many Doses of these, ignorant whether faithfully prepar'd, to raise the Payment of an Attendant: the Profession would have been abhor'd by many, despis'd, and suspected by all, and condemn'd and exploded, as a publick Nuisance and Oppression.

The publick therefore cannot refuse their Regards and Gratitude to your excellent President, and the Majority of your Society, who laid the great Design of restoring the Antient most rational and most sincere Practice of the most useful Art, to expel the Members, and expose them to the Knowledge and Resentment of the abus'd Patients, to disunite them from your College, who (as you describe them) refus'd to unite with you in the Recovery of its Learning, and its Integrity, but have deserted from you, and united with the Apothecaries, to accomplish themselves in the Ignorance of all Diseases and Medicines, and receive their Instructions, instead of your Excellent Authors, to prescribe for them, instead of the Disease. Your Society thus united would in their Meeting, as in Consultation, and your reviv

frequent Lectures on the necessary parts of your Profession (the Causes and Appearances of all Diseases in their Symptoms, and the Motions of the Humors, and and the experienc'd Powers of your Simples, and their ascertain'd best Preparations) examine the infallible success of the Ancient Laws of the Cure of Diseases, when faithfully apply'd to the differences of them from the Climate, and the other obvious Incidental Variations. The Medicines discover'd by the ardent Applications of the Modern Chymistry would impartially be compar'd with those of Nature and Antiquity. The most Excellent of both would be carefully design'd and apply'd to the Cases, which demand their Use. The Debates of your Colledge will draw to it, and fix the Attention and Expectation of the Publick, when you provide for the Security of the Property of the Subject, and redress the Insults and Grievances from the Neglects and Violations of your Laws. If any Secluded Members profess they are more learned than *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, because they never read them ; that their Skill is contain'd in a much narrower Compass, that they see every part of a Disease by any one Piece of it, and can subdue those they never heard the Names of, by two or three of the weakest Remedies, and avow to the People, they are therefore singly greater Physicians than any number of them which can possibly be held in your Theatre: The Universal Voice will most ardently importune them to communicate to you, and preserve from Oblivion the wonderful Arts of Infallible Cures, without any study of the nature of Diseases or Medicines. The other amputated Members, the *Mirmils* and *Quer-*
poes, will be carried in Triumph to be incorporated with the Apothecaries Company, to consult there more publicly and more honourably, if greater quantities of

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Medicines can be writ for every Distemper, and then if they can, to augment the daily fraud, be parcell'd into smaller Doses, if they can propose any more certain Methods to destroy the Profession, and bestow it on them, then the present manners of Prescription and design'd neglect of all their Patients. But the People will often attend you, when you publicly advise at your Dispensaries, and crave your Judgment on their Prescripts, how many Doses were design'd for the disorder, how many were hop'd would not be taken, how many neglected, whether the increase of the Symptoms, or the Apothecaries was first in view, if any other of the Slaves was able to enlarge it? The different Humors of the People will be admirably provided for. The Part which never think they have too much, or never consider any other way to pay their Apothecaries Care, ought to apply to them: The other will be pleas'd to have another sort of Physicians, who will (when many Diseases, vehement in the Pains and Disorders they are attended with, are cleansing the Blood of the Humors, they are powerfully discharging;) advise one Medicine to confirm the Secretion, in others the Repose and Abstinence and the just proportion of Medicines, and the Instructions to subdivide them into Doses, with the largest Reward to the easy trouble.

Tho' your President and the more learned and industrious part of the Society have publicly own'd that the Physicians (who have taught the People to complement themselves and them, as having the best Physicians in Europe,) having been never well educated and Instructed, and having been seiz'd in the infancy of their studies with the prevailing Chymical Practices and the empty notions of the Atomical Systems of Diseases and Medicines, and having been debauch'd by the

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Service of the Apothecaries to advise the vicious and condemn'd Medicines of the Shop, must be compell'd to acquire the knowledge of their Art, and the faithful Practice of it ; it will be difficult to perswade the People, the Judges before whom the cause must be argued, to think, that Physick may not be deriv'd on some of you, as on a Seventh Son, without the tedious reading of the Old Authors, or the care of seeing the Patients, to learn from Nature it self its Powers and Arts of dismissing many Diseases. They will imagine your Giant had from his Race a connatural force and vigour of doing all which can be effected or hop'd in Physick, that time and good Nourishment were only wanting to compleat the Stature. The other part are said by the Apothecary, their Oracle in this case, to be as good as they would have them. They report in the Chamber, that not one of all the Physicians understands any thing of a Medicine, bur our Friends know the Art of putting many of them together in their Prescripts, when we want them. There must be therefore something or other found out, to measure the accus'd Enormities and Deficiencies of the present Practice ; it must be prov'd that the profession of Physick had acquir'd an immense degree of Perfection, that our Criminals have not any part of it, that they own and confess that their practice is in every part Vicious, and suited designedly by them to the prevailing Mode, and the necessity of complying with it. The Fundamental and more necessary Laws of Physick must be produc'd, and the Moderns prov'd to observe and obey none of them. The Remedies and the most rational Preparations must be supported, and the Modern asserted to want the excellent virtues and Powers of the Medicines, most prevalent in the disorders of Life. As it is very difficult to form a

Judgment on the Abilities and conduct of a General, or the Commander of a Fortrefs besieg'd ; but if you are inform'd that the former had no care of providing his necessary Artillery, Baggage and Forrage, that the other had not laid up Provisions and Ammunition for his Garrison, you will readily conclude the want of Instructions or of Care and Vigiance, and that he is treating with the Enemy he pretends to oppose. I will therefore in the first place report the Medicines and the Instruments of Cure, which the Ancient Physick has deliver'd to us, with the most accurate Discoveries of their Qualities and Vertues, which were most certainly distinguish'd by them, who prepar'd themselves, and afterward in their whole Practice directed to be prepar'd by their Servants every Remedy they advis'd ; the reasons and cautions of their Use, and the infallible success of their operations were improv'd and confirm'd by their most diligent Attendance and sedulous Observations of the Alterations begun and perfected in every Constitution and Disease committed to their Care. In the Writings of *Hippocrates*, which remain to us, the great Qualities and Efficacies of four Hundred Simple are recorded. A very large Addition was made to them by *Theophrastus*, *Diascorides* and *Galen*. The Physicians of those Ages past by no Mineral, whose Vertues and Uses had not been examin'd and confirm'd by their Applications and Success, two or three only excepted. The Corrosive and Physical Qualities of the Subterranean Products abounding in the stronger Salts : The attemperating and restraining Vertues of the Earths, in which the Saline Principles are allay'd with the mixture of the Bitumens and Oyls of the Earth, the penetrating and Balsamick Powers of the Sulphurs and other resinous earthy Concretions were discover'd by them, and

their Effects, either taken, or outwardly apply'd, most carefully adjusted. All the different Parts of all the Animals, the Excrements of them, the Gall and Urine, had past their Examinations and Tryals. Their Observations of the success have retain'd a small Part, the others are exploded and condemn'd by them, with the Reasons assign'd of the abhor'd Nauseousness of one Part, and of many offensive to the Stomach and oppressive to the Blood, by the strength of their Qualities, or serving only as Aliment to repair, destitute of any Vertue, to alter the Humors of Diseases. They observ'd all the Changes which can be made in us, from the different Temperatures of the Air and the Seasons. They distinguish'd the Tastes, and Qualities, and Powers, of every sort of the Nutritive or Medical Waters. Not one of the Plants of their own Countries, or imported to them by the early Traffick into the farthest Parrs of the *East*, had escap'd their Diligence. They knew all the Watery, and sweet and oily, design'd to relieve their Thirst, and to repair them by Nourishment. They knew the necessary mixtures of them, to correct the excessive Qualities of the more watery and crude, and more difficult to be digested and concocted, by the hot and acrid and penetrating. These were corrected by the Acid, and Sower, and Mucilaginous. They had the most accurate Knowledge of the Flowers and Seeds, and Barks and Roots, which are able to raise the Motions of, and exhilarate the Spirits, or compose and moderate the rapid Motions of them in Diseases. They were made to make the beating of the Heart less vehement, to refresh its Fatigues, and awaken and rouse its Languors and Weakness. The Stomach was forc'd to demand its own Supports, and of all the other Parts. It was made able to change every thing it receiv'd

ceiv'd into the Milky Juice. Its Complaints and Oppressions were reliev'd by the Plants, which give it power to subdue the Causes or expel them. All the natural Excretions were increas'd and restrain'd; the Bowels, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Glands, the Pores had their Passages enlarg'd by the Humors, more violently forc'd to move through them, or the Humors were diverted from them by other Channels, and their Natural Strength confirmed by the stronger contraction of their Fibres. When the swelling impetuous Motion of the Blood, rais'd a consuming heat, or threatned the rending of its own Vessels, or the Brain, or Lungs, or other Viscera: They knew the Art of opening every Vessel in which it moves, by the Lancet they made it flow from the Veins and Arteries, and Scarify'd after Cupping in every Part. They made the watery part abounding flow away by their Epispasticks, or Drawers, by their Moxa's apply'd with Fire, they drain'd it into a Bladder by Cantharides, and all the other Acred Insects, they cleans'd the Ulcers and foulness of the Kidneys and Bladder by them. The Diseases of the Inward Parts were penetrated into and cur'd, the Blood rarify'd and made more thin, its Heat and Motions rais'd or its Crasis made more compact, and its Motions regulated by the Vertues of the Plants, apply'd to the Surface in the Fomentations, Unguents, Cataplasms and Paisters. The Preparations of all their Medicines were most natural and most rationally design'd, and therefore had the most certain Efficacies and Operations. Their vomitive and purgative Remedies are accus'd by the Moderns (tho' they were furnish'd with many Laxative, more gentle, constantly us'd by them in the proper Cases) as excessive in their Qualities, and dangerous in their Use, tho' more safe and successful, then the almost most Poysonous Preparations of our many Mercurial and Antimonial

Antimonial Processes, which are now decry'd and expell'd from their fatal Effects, or less wary and Jucidious Applications. It may be easily estimated to how great a Degree they had cultivated and improv'd the Art of Physick, when it shall be prov'd that *Surgery* was by them brought to its greatest Perfection, to which even the most Industrious of the Moderns have been able to make either few, or not very considerable Additions. Many Thousands of Diseases demanded their Care; in the Place of one Wound, or Fracture or Tumor, or Impostume. The Pains and Anxieties and Dread of Death from the Diseases, of all the Blood, of the Brain, of the Heart, the Corrosions or Inflammations of the Viscera, the Convulsions, or deadness of the Muscles, compell'd the Physicians to exert all the Faculties of the Mind, to relieve the Patients, and themselves sympathizing with them : To be able to discover the Causes, the manners of the different Impressions of the Humors on the parts of the Head or Breast, or those of the various Fabricks and uses of the Abdomen; to discover and ascertain the wondrous Qualities of the Medicines, which should be able to controul and overcome all the terrible Symptoms, from the almost fatal Corruptions and Poysons of the Fluids. An eminent Surgeon therefore candidly confesses, that the Modern Artists have no reason to value themselves beyond the Ancients ; that it is the surest sign of their Ignorance equal to their Pride. They have rather given the Inventions of the Ancients a modish Dress, then added many important of their own. The old Authors are more accurate and just in distinguishing the Species of the Tumors and Ulcers, and the reports of their Symptoms and Accidents, than our refin'd Moderns can pretend to be. The rude and superfluous Methods of Practice presum'd to be corrected in the

present Surgery, were not deriv'd from the Ancients, but by our ignorant and barbarous Professors of a much later Date. Tho' Anatomy advanc'd in this Age makes very useful Discoveries of the reasons of many Phenomena, the most Important Part, the Art of Healing, to which all others must be Subservient, remains very little better than the Ancients left it. He appeals to the best Bodies of Surgery, publish'd by the most learned and celebrated of the Moderns, the best of them are transcribed from the Ancients. Of the Chyrurgical Operations, more useful ones will be found upon a just Enquiry to be now omitted and discontinued, then invented by us. Cutting for the Stone was theirs, and is accurately describ'd by *Celsus*, but they did not cut upon the Staff and wanted the Forceps. They opened the Skull by the Trepan and the Belly in the Dropsy. They gave Air to the chok'd in a Quinsy by a Canula past into the Wind-Pipe. The Incision for the Ruptures of the Bowels, and the true Distinctions and Cures of all the other Species are accurately describ'd by them. They taught us the Cure of all the Excrelencies on the Eyes, and the Couching of the Cataracts. They describe and distinguish all the Diseases of the Eyes as justly as any of our Modern Oculists. The Cures of Aneurisms by ligature was theirs, as the Exirpation of the Tonsils and Uvula. The nice and difficult Cure of the Fistula Lachrymalis is borrow'd from them. The Actual Cautey was then in frequent use. They were perfectly acquainted and furnish'd with Instruments for the Reduction of all the kinds of Fractures and Luxations, and the Methods of treating them afterwards. They knew all the sorts of Sutures, every kind of Bandage or Rowling, one of the most necessary Parts of Surgery. All the manners of Amputations of Limbs and

and Breasts, &c. were as familiarly practised among the Antients, as any can pretend they are with us. It is most certain, we are oblig'd to them for all our Topical Medicines, for instructing us in the Nature and Properties of all those, from which we do at this Day form our Applications, some few excepted, the Productions of modern Chymistry, in this, or the preceeding Century. Many of the general Methods of Cure have been so excellently handled by the Antients, that several of the Moderns, who have written most judiciously upon them, have been of Opinion, they could not serve and oblige Posterity better, than by commenting upon the admirable Treatises of *Hippocrates* and *Galen* and *Celsus* upon those Subjects.

The Surgeons, of the more exalted Learning and Candour, will ingeniously and unanimously profess, that their most useful Art was invented by the Physicians of Antiquity, when, after Millions of grievous Diseases of the Spirits, of the Blood in Fevers, of those affecting the Brain, the Organs of the Senses, the Breast, and the Bowels, in the many Parts they contain, capable of different Impressions; they observ'd the Morbid Humors (rarely, not separable by the Pores in Perspiration and Sweatings, by Vomiting, by Purging, by Urine) were thrown outwardly into the Flesh or Glands, in Inflammations, or the more hard and stubborn Tumours, or, being more virulent and corrosive, devour'd the Membranes and Bones, and forc'd their way into the more inward Parts: The Wounds, and the Bruises, and Fractures, and Dislocations of the Bones, being deriv'd from Accidents, and the less frequent Violences of Invasion and Battles. They will own that the Industry of the Physicians acquiring the most sublime and most valuable Philosophy, the knowledge of Anatomy,

natomy, and the nature of all the Humors, either healthy or diseas'd, and the Vertues and Powers of all Medicaments applicable to them, have given their Art all the Lustre and Vigour it has gradually receiv'd. That the admirable external Remedies and Operations will often fail of Success, and the Cures will be doubtful, hazardous, and protracted, if they are not assisted and supported by the Address of internal Remedies to the latent Causes, to the Corruptions of the Blood and Humors, and the Alterations or Expulsions, and Derivations they demand. As the Ancients were admirably skillful in the Anatomy of all the Blood-Vessels, and Nerves, and Muscles, and Bones, in the Cure of which Surgery is principally employ'd ; it must be avow'd, that the Physicians solemn Lectures at the Hall, have incited and improv'd the Diligence and Emulation of the Society ; and it is obvious, that the present Ignorance of the Physicians, of the Qualities and Uses and Applications, of the internal Remedies, have been the greatest cause of Surgery, being often separated from the Assistance of the Art of Physick. What can the Patient or the Surgeon expect from the Absence, and Haughtiness, and want of Knowledge in your Giant of the Nature and Situation of every part of the Body, and his having been always diverted from reading or considering of the Vertues of the Simples, which are able to meet and act with the excellent Topical Applications of Surgery. What must not the Patient and Surgeon fear from the Assistance of the *Mirmils* or *Qnerpoes*, who direct in great Numbers the unnatural and nauseous Remedies of the Shop, not to restore the Humors to their natural State, but remove them into the Stomach of the Diseas'd. The Surgeon cautiously applies at the proper Seasons,

sons, the Medicines borrow'd by him from Antiquity, whose Efficacies from their Qualities affecting the Taste, and from infinite Observations of their Operations, are certain and undisputed. Those Physicians have none of the Ancient Internal Remedies, as often try'd, as certain in their Effects, and as intallible in the Cure of every Disease they are offer'd to; but, as our Brokers, are employ'd to find a vent for the sophisticated and injurious Frauds of the more Modern Corruptions of the Art, and the present Furniture of the Shops.

In the Age of *Hippocrates*, the Profession was invaded and debauch'd by the Knaves and Fools, the two sorts of naughty Workmen, he observes will be always debasing every Science and Art. The Artists of Industry and Vertue are employ'd to repel their Assaults, and repair the Devastations made by them. The successes of both Parties contending have been very various, when the People have embrac'd and joyn'd with the Knaves, designing to enrich themselves, with the Universal Applause, by the Amusements and Frauds of impertinent and costly Remedies, and the Fools who readily receive and as freely communicate the erroneous and absurd Conclusions of the Uses and Remedies from the Accidental and fortuitous ceasing, in the instant of their Use, of Diseases, then expell'd by the strength of Nature, or forc't to give way to the admirable Powers of a Medicine powerfully encountring the violent Cause in the Beginning or State of them. *Pliny*, who had with the other Roman Nobility and Gentry us'd it in his Family, and the vast numbers of their Clients, asserts its Dignity and Use equal to the other Arts, the greatest Honors of the publick Applause, reports the Expulsion

pulsion of the *Greek* Physicians from Rome, by the Decree of *Cato* and the Senate. He explodes many Physicians of his time, who from the violence of their Remedies, from the collusive mixtures of great numbers of Ingredients into one, from the fraudulent design to cheat and rob the Patient, were more apprehended and fear'd, than their Diseases. The Practice with the old, and try'd, and known Remedies, prepar'd after the old and try'd and undoubted Methods of preserving and improving their Vertues continued, except very few instances of the impudent Pretenders to wondrous Discoveries of making a Remedy more powerful, by embodying one hundred Powers of the Plants into one, or changing the old Employment of a Remedy to cure Diseases, it had never before been given in: 'till the *Arabians* had the ill Fortune to draw one or two pleasantly scented Waters from as many Plants, by Distillation. The prevailing Opinion of their Excellencies, but especially the Ascendant they presently had in the Favours of the Princes and Nobility, set all the Knaves and Fools on Distilling every Flower, Seed, Leaf and Bark and Root. They were not to consider, if the Water retain'd the admirable Qualities of the Tastes of them, or if they had any effect or operation in the Cures of Diseases. They were put off at precious Prices, the Fraudulent Physicians had their own Purposes effectually procur'd by the distilled Waters. They assur'd the Patient that the Vertues were wondrously rais'd and exalted, having been driven up by the Fire in Vapours, to the top of the Alembick, and would have evaporated into Air, if the Lining of the Vessels had not held them in. The Fools, as in all other

other Sciences and Arts, imitated the great Examples of the Physicians growing more and more famous by every Water their Fire and Alembick could make, having nothing to retard them, believing they might possibly deserve the great Encomiums, that many did not die and did recover in Diseases of no danger, having now and then drank a spoonful of the cold Waters. The learned and sincere were forc'd to yield to the clamorous Mode and give, between their Excellent Medicines, a spoonful of the Waters to gratify the Longings of the Sick, to have their share of the new Preparations. The two other sorts of the Physicians took their leave of all the admirable natural Medicines, and run furiously after the pursuit of a Thousand Distillations, than of a Thousand ways of turning the ancient and infallible Infusions and Decoctions into Syrups. When any one could not be preserv'd by the Waters and Syrups, had he taken a certain Stone, with great difficulty brought into a Powder, the Stone, which they were pleas'd to give the Title of precious to, would have been too hard for the Disease. The Nobility and Gentry being now diverted from all the Care and Protection of the Publick by Ambition and Pleasure, left the Improvements of Rapine and Imposture to the Physicians, who with the greatest Emulation invented new Methods by the daily discoveries of new things, never consider'd or examin'd, to defraud and hazard the Life of their Patients. When the Ancient Physick past into *Europe* with the *Greeks*, who lost and quitted their Country: The *Italians* from their Books and Instructions reviv'd and spread into *France*, *Germany*, *England*, the faithful Observations of the Natures of Diseases, and the excellent Uses of the Simples carefully prepar'd, 'till our

Chymistry

Chymistry made their Fires more violent than the *Arabians*. Our Reverberatory Furnaces burnt more furiously than their Alembicks, and in a few Years destroy'd and consum'd the *Greek* and *Roman* and *Arabian* Medicines. There was never any Degree of Impudence and Imposture comparable to the Pretensions of our Chymists. They avow'd that there never was, nor can be a Disease so difficult and dangerous, which some one of their Preparations will not by it self, at once or twice taking certainly overcome. Every one of their Spirits and Powders are equally infallible, and never fail in almost every Disease, which can seize on any Mortal. The more Modest appoint one of them to cure forty or fifty Diseases, there's no other care to be taken, but to take it into the Stomach in the Dose appointed, tho' the Age and Constitution of the Sick are in the utmost Latitude of difference. They command that all the Ancient Infusions, and the distilled Waters and Syrups shall be totally abrogated and condemn'd to Oblivion. The learned *Italian* and *French* Physicians were overcome by the *German* Chymists, they cross the Seas and compell'd many of the *English* to submit and take Service under them. The Ravage their Medicines made on the lives of the People, made the Judicious Physicians Complaints against them at last receiv'd. The Courts in *Europe* continued to applaud and justify them, 'till frequent appeals from the next Relations were brought, and the Criminals convicted upon the most solemn Arguments of the Council on both sides. The Chymical Preparations were rais'd to an immense Number, both those exalted by the Fire to furious and raging Qualities, and the other calcin'd and magisteried to the loss of every Particle of their Vertues. The first surely kill'd by overacting

overacting on the strength of the Patient, the other were as certainly poysonous by doing nothing. Every one of both sorts had destroy'd many Thousands. With the lives of the numerous Dead, the Expectation of never failing success began to decay in the Survivors. What therefore shall the Physicians and the Patients prescribe and take in their stead? The *Apothecaries*, who direct the Minds and Senses of the People, will force the *Physiary* to appoint, and the Patients to swallow none but the *Arabian* Preparations of the Waters and Syrups, and their Trifles invented to amuse and defraud. Your Physicians of Honor and Conscience, when they read the Writings of the Chymical Authors, tremble at the hard Fate of the poor Patients, when they consider the present Furniture of the Shops, sympathize with them, and loath the dead vappid Waters and the Syrups. They are forc'd to apply to the learned and sincere Ancient Practice in the venerable Authors of Antiquity, explain'd and confirm'd by the most accurate Observations of the Moderns, their Experience of their Effects prudently administred, and supported by the only valuable Philosophy, the Experiments and Tryals of the Degrees and Differences of their natural and sensible Qualities. The most Industrious and most Sagacious of our Chymists, *Sala*, *Zwelfer*, *Wedelius*, *Ludovicus*, *Bohnus*, our Honourable Mr. Boyle, have communicated the infallible Touchstones and Essays, by which the purity and richness of every Medicine shall be discover'd and adjudged.

The *English Physicians* of the medish Education, having read no sort of Instructions, but from the *Apothecaries*, and the Examples of the Eminent Practicers, who are in their Service, have from the Minerals,

nerals, and Animals, and Vegetables, selected very many most useful Medicines, for the Advantage of their Masters, which may be taken often in the Day, without any Alteration of the Humors of the Disease, and profitably hold the Patient in Cure a considerable time, only reserving some of the Chymical to rouse the Patient languishing under them, or exhillarate and divert the Attendants. I shall refer to the Proofs of the Exceptions to many of them to the *Antidote* : When the People shall be convinc'd of the Defects and Excesses of the vertues of the present manners of Prescription, They may, if they please, excuse the famous Practitioners from their want of better Understanding, and may pardon their preference of the Apothecaries Ease and Advantage to their Cure and Preservation, and may address, if they please, to the College, to provide for the future more able Physicians and better Medicines. Gold and the *precious Stones* are retain'd, because the high Price of the Bole will digest better with the People, tho' they are undissolvable by any the most sharp Humor, much less when the Circulation languishes, and all their natural Humours lose their Powers in the Sick near Death, to whom they are advis'd. The *Antidote* expresses the Ignorance or Collusion of this Practice (p. 15.) and presents you with the Obstructions of the Vessels, which the Leaf-Gold may cover, and the impossibility of the Pills being dissolv'd, if well gilded; yet this Gold and the *Stones* continue to be advis'd in the Cordial Confections, and *Zuleps*, and the pretended admirable *Powders*, our Modern Physicians not thinking, or not being able to judge how many Injuries they expose their Patients to, by remedies which are not able to effect any thing for their relief. It will be tedious

to account the Absurdities of giving the *Load-stone* inwardly in Powder to draw the Humours to it, the *Pumice-stone*, *Talk*. *Bezoar* has not a greater pretence to be taken as a Cordial, being only the Earth or Dust gathering on a Straw in the Center of it in the Stomach of a Goat, as the Hair swallow'd makes the Hair-Balls, frequently here found in the Stomach of the Ox. It is own'd by a late Writer, that nothing but the Spirit of Niter will dissolve it. It has been given many thousand times without any Consequence, but the loss of the Patients Life, being prevented by it from the use of the truly Cordial Powders of the *Alexipharmick Plants*. If our Physicians us'd their Senses, as the *Bee* in the Collection of Honey will instantly fly off from this and any other Stone, they would find in examining it, that it has no Medical Quality. A late Author discoursing of the Alkalizate Powders, prefers *Oyster-shells* before it, and assures the Reader, that the Practicers *Sanioris Judicii*, the wiser part of them esteem the common and the cheap, as *Crab's-eyes* and *Crab's-claws* beyond it. These are asserted by *Hanneman* to be more successful in the Pestilence. The *Antidote* (p. 18.) recites the Testimony of *Sir Thomas Brown*, and refers to the Crafts of Physick, in which a College of Physicians, the most Learned and Judicious of the last Century, and the present Age (and many others may be added to them) despise and condemn the Trifle. What can be concluded from the Carelessness to enquire into, and the presumption to destroy the Sick by a Medicine exploded, only to support the Pretence of rating the useless and destructive Boles, with the pretence of having *Bezoar* in them. These Gentlemen cannot pretend to compare themselves with *Crato*, *Riolan*, *Baubin*, *Patin*, *Minderer*, *Dimerbrock* and the others, who had in their Practice no other de-

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sign besides the Recovery of their Patients? Their Authority is equal to a Council, to the ablest Ministers of State, to the Judges conven'd on the most weighty Affairs. But *Bezoar* with us is applauded and given with all the other Remedies, whose Properties and Uses have never been studied, or reflected on. When you pass to the Medicines taken from *Animals*, I will mention only the most ridiculous, and of no manner of Vertues, besides the little Nourishment every part of their Bodies must retain. As the *Bee* would instruct them, that there's nothing to be got from the *Precious Stones*, a *Dog* greedily devouring these will communicate his Judgment to our Physicians, that they may increase, but not alter or remedy the Humors. They have pretended to Cure the most dreadful Diseases, have brought the greatest Scandal on the Art, and have kill'd by their want of the least good Quality many Thousands from each of them. Are not the *Bone* of the *Heart* of an *Old Stag*, or the *Glands* of the *Corner* of his *Eyes* turn'd to *Bone* in the extreamest Age, admirable Cordials for a feeble Old Man? Shall the *Falling Sickness* have no better Medicine than a *dry Skull* of one executed twenty Years before, or the other end of a *Beast*, the *Hoof* of an *Elk* or an *Ass*. There are many of these wise Physicians, who will prescribe the *Jaw bone* of a *Pyke*, the *Stone* in the Head of a *Carp* and a *Perch*, the *Tooth* of a *Bore*, to the Lungs inflam'd in a *Pleurisy*. When the Stomach wants a good Digestive to excite its Appetite, they will appoint the *Skin* of the *Stomach* of a *Hen*, and for the Bowels the *dry'd Gut* of a *Wolf* or *Fox*, whose crackling or stinking Lungs are reserv'd for the most dangerous Asthmas. The *Skin*, which the *Serpent* casts off, is admitt'd by them, and extoll'd with the pleasant Vertues of the *Priapi*, *Equi Marini*, *Testudinis Ma-*

time. When these Knaves and Fools have play'd with the Lives of Men with such excellent Tools as those, it may be wondred that the People would receive them of them, or in the common Traditions of their Cures, register their impudent and senseless Receipts. It must be own'd, that, as there are the greatest Reasons for you to despise them, there is a very cogent one for the cunning People to admire and applaud them. Many have taken them, who have not dy'd after them, many have recover'd after two or three Days, tho' before a great part of them could be well dissolv'd in their Stomachs. I wish you or I were able to resolve and fix the Affair of the greatest difficulty and the greatest Consequence in the World : The assur'd Standard and Rules to judge of the Operation and Success of a Medicine, when the Vigour and Strength of the Natural Powers will by their own Force expel the morbid Humors in many Diseases, when in many Constitutions very many incidental Diseases are of no Danger, yield to the Repose and Abstinence of not many Days. The great Subject must be reserv'd, 'till I come to consider and report the methods of Practice us'd at this time, of the same Sample, and agreeable to such wondrous Inventions as these. I was lately inform'd by one of your Society, that your Servant some Years since, was commanded to make the most strict Examination of *five Practitioners* on the Stage, in the most proper publick places of the Town, *Covent-Garden, Lincolns-Inn Fields, Holborn, More-Fields, Tower-Hill.* They had ample Powers from the proper Officers, (who had monthly Salaries from them,) to collect the People, and cheer and kill them, if they were able. They were known to be *Tapsters* in the famous *Inns*. The wholesale Apothecaries furnish'd them with Remedies and their Vertues and Uses. Their merry Companions

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encourag'd the Distempers of all Kinds to run hastily after them. These Fellows made the People take the Doses they receiv'd, had as well examin'd their Qualities and Operations, as the Gentlemen of the Faculty, those of the Minerals and Animals, but had the greatest Fame and Gratitude from all the Recoveries which happen'd among the Crowd. If we had not come to you, we had never escap'd. The Dead departed at home and not many of them were heard, or recounted to the Publick, or the ablest Apothecary in Town might have given the very same. It may seem intolerable to compare the Advisers fixt to the Stage with the others moving in their Coaches to the Patients of more elevated Conditions, but it is unpardonable in them to take up as those Quacks, with all the Medicines they find passing off in the Mode and Fashion, travel on the common Road of Practice, the High-way of the Apothecaries marking out to them, having never been caution'd to neglect the Books, which give the most ridiculous accounts of them from common Prattle and impertinent Imaginations of their Goodness, and having never dream't, that it becomes a Physician to read the Ancient Authors, who have examin'd every Quality of Simples they us'd, and to convey the wondrous Designs of them from their Senses, into their own, by frequent and wary Experiments of their Preparations. If they were able to apply the generous Powers of the Vegetables to the Diseases, it would be of no ill Consequence, if the *Bezoar*, and the *Jaw Bone* of a *Pyke*, and the other contemptible Fooleries, which can do no Harm, tho' often given, were now and then to come between the Doses of the noblest Remedies in the World. The consent of all the former Ages, and of all the Parts of the Earth, has establish'd the Certainty of their being design'd

design'd for the Cures of Diseases. But our modern Practice has been manag'd by Prescribers of Medicines, which they never saw or tasted: They have been commanded to make the Trade of Preparations circulate from the Shop to the Chamber, which they never made or were instructed to know: They are equally ignorant of the Efficacies and Goodness of the Waters, as of the Name or Colour or Smell, or Taste of the Drugs, they are singly drawn from, or from a numberless Medley and Confusion of them. And yet to do them the strictest justice, they will own in Private, that they are afraid and suspect, that the *Distilled Waters* are unwholesome and good for nothing; that the Compound Waters are only a Brandy Spirit: That the *Syrups* and *Conserves* are nauseous and flatulent and griping and laxative from the Quantity of Sugar: That the greatest Cures will be perform'd by the Plants, if given, as they have heard the Ancients us'd them; that they would recommend their use, if they dar'd direct their Mixture and Preparation, without running into Errors and Blunders of their Colours and Tastes, but that if the Apothecaries they serve will not suffer them at present to prescribe them. They have a strong Curiosity for their particular Satisfaction and Entertainment, to enter on the noblest part of all Philosophy, the Converse with the Infinite Diversities of the Powers of Vegetables, able to conquer all the Diseases which can afflict Mankind.

I can easily foresee, that the Apothecaries and their Physicians will be much surpriz'd, that the Distill'd Waters, and Conserves, and Syrups are condemn'd as unwholesome Medicines, which they have been every day prescribing in Juleps and Boles, having both equally never consider'd, whether they are the best, or the vilest

Preparations of the Plants. And the People will be wonderfully amaz'd, that they shall be decry'd, having often taken them, as great Cordials, and having in all the Diseases of no danger, liv'd after them. But the Authority of the more Learned, and greater part of the College, which lately past the most solemn Vote against the use of the greatest part of them: The Authorities of the most eminent Chymists, and other Physicians in this and the last Century in all Parts of *Europe* reported in the *Antidote* (from p. 21. to p. 46.) and the Writings of all the most valu'd Practitioners in Physick and Surgery (who, tho' they comply'd with the Prepossessions of the Patient, and the Expectation of the Attendants to have some of the Medicines in Vogue, always advis'd the Principal Remedies in Powders or Infusions or Decoctions) have engag'd me to the most strict Examination of this most weighty Affair to the Recovery and Life of the Diseas'd: when the Shops and the Sick are fill'd with almost nothing, beside the distill'd Waters and the Conserves and Syrups. I must presume, to make the Conclusion against their Use more clear and certain, to lay before the Publick the Principles, which compound all the Vegetables; the Animals and Minerals, and the Qualities and Vertues, which are the Result of these Compositions, prodigiously and agreeably to the Power and Wisdom of the great Designer, varied and different in the several Species of them. This Philosophy of almost all the Parts of the greater World, and the other of the Anatomy of Man describ'd as the Epiome of the other, the Discovery of the Uses of all the Parts, and the Fluids contain'd in them, as they relate to the Prevention and Cure of the most dreaded Diseases, advance the Profession of Physick, from the vast extent of its Learning, and the great End it Designs, to the

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preference before all other, which divert, as the
 Musick and the Sweat-meats of a Feast, but are nause-
 ous and rejected, when the Disorders of Health deny
 the Appetite to, and the relish of them. The Physician
 reports the Natures, and in what manners they affect
 us, of all things on the Earth, and in its Bowels, with
 the Influences of the Air affected by the Force of the Sun,
 and agitated by the Impressions of the Ætherial Matter.
 I will first demonstrate the Principles or Constituent parts
 of the Plants, by which we are immediately nourish'd,
 or supported by our Aliment from the Animals, who
 had immediately or remotely their increase from them.
 Their Principles or Elements are four; their Existence
 is asserted by the Testimony of the Senses, the Purvey-
 ors and Importers of all our Knowledge. The Oyl and
 the Acid are the Active, the Water and Earth the passive
 Ingredients of the Composition of all the Vegetables. A
 very large number of the Plants offer their Oily part to
 our view, on Pressure, or Distilling them from them-
 selves in the Gums and Resins. The Taste discovers
 them in the mild watery Sweetness, or the richer sweet-
 ness of the Grains and Fruits. All the Distillations,
 both the milder in the Alembick, and the stronger in
 the Retort produce large quantities of it from all the
 Herbs and Trees. The Acid is tasted in the greatest
 part of the Vegetables, when they first rise from the
 Earth sour, and sharp, and cooling, till they arrive
 to maturity: The Oily part covers it, and mixt with it
 and hides it from us, till, in the last Corruption it
 recovers its Times and Seasons of shewing it self. The
 Acid maintains its Prevalence in many Fruits in the
 greatest maturity. But Wine from the Grape in the
 Must, in its first Fermentation, affords a large quantity
 of the Acid Tartar, and after this great separation of

its Acid, the Richest Wines, and the Juices of all other turn'd to Vinegar, restore the before Latent Acid to the Senses of the Smell and Taste, and convince us, that it had been continually reserv'd and contained in the Composition. All the Qualities and Properties of the Vegetables are deriv'd from these two, the oily and the Acid, as they are more united, and exert their Powers more strongly, or as they are divided and separated, and their Forces weakned and broken by their flowing at greater or nearer distances in the Water, or as they are parted and held at greater or nearer distances by their mixture with the Earth. The Water is necessary to give the tenderness and softness to the Plants, it is the necessary Vehicle, or passage of the Oyl and Acid from one part to the other. They could not meet and unite, they could not divide and part without it. Without the Water the Earth would be too rigid, and pondrous, and Obstructing to their Motions. But it holds them all collected together in the various Designs of their Firmness and Consistence. The Air must be discharg'd and excluded from the Number of the Elements, because it is nothing more than the Water rarified moving in the Æther, which is the vast Expansion of the Fluid, filling the Spaces of all the parts of the Universe, Elastick and springy, agitating and impelling, and impressing all the Motions on the Oyl and the Acid, the Water and the Earth. The common Observation contains the surest Truth, that such is the Water, as the Earth, thro' which it flows, or in which it is contain'd. If the Earth has with it a larger or smaller quantity of its Oyl or Bitumens, or of Salts, the Water is more or less impregnated with them. The Elastick incessantly moving Ætherial Fluid is always breaking the Water into Vapours and Exhala-

Exhalations, which rise and make our Air, 'till they are closely joyn'd and descend in a more weighty Vapour or Rain. This Ætherial Pressure, and its other active Violences suffer nothing to continue simple and unmixt. The Oyls and the Acids, and the finer parts of the Earth are always compell'd to move into and mix with the Water. The Air therefore is and can be only Water made more thin and more light, fluctuating and moving in the Æther with the parts of the Oyl and the Acid, and the Earth lifted up in the Exhalations with it. This is certain beyond Contradiction, because, as many Plants will grow in Water alone, there are many Plants which, suspended in the Air, will be nourish'd to a large increase. It is most certain, from the Nourishment afforded by these Exhalations to all Animals, who receive them by Breathings into the Lungs and Blood, because the Substance of the solid Food and Water cannot afford Matter to the Heat of the Blood and of all the parts, which are sensibly every moment passing off in the pores, in the thousandth Proportion. This is most evident from the preservation of many Quadrupeds and Birds, latent in the Caverns of Mountains and Mines, during the Winter without Food, by the Air they breath. The Experiment has been made in the Spring, that the Diminution of their weight has been hardly observable. And because no Plant can grow above the Atmosphere, or in that part of it, where the Vapors are more thin, that is, where they have not a just proportion of the Oyl and Acid, and the more subtil Earth. Every Animal and Man will dye confin'd on the Summits of the highest Mountains to the Æther alone, or to it not fill'd with the just proportion of the four Ingredients, the rarifi'd Water with the Oyl and Acid, and the Minute Particles of the Earth. The Traveller is seiz'd with Faintness, the Breathing is more quick to draw the necessary
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Supplies of Life, is forc'd to make hast to descend, to find the natural Pabulum and Relief from the four Principles more and more, as he comes nearer to the Plain, saturated and stor'd with the effluvia, the Sublimations of them from the Globe: The wonderful Artifice of Nature to break and sift the Water, the Oyl, the Acid, and the Earth, that they may in a large Flood enter the Lungs of all Animals, and all the Pores of their Bodies, and the porous Apertures of the Leaves, and Barks, and Roots of the Plants. That the Atmosphere is the attenuated Water, with the Oyl, and Acid, and Earth, and by them conveys Nourishment to all Animals and Plants is obvious, from the Observation, that the Water stagnating becomes corrupted in a little time; it changes its Colour, its Taste and Scent, a loathsome Verdure covers the Surface, it corrupts, the Putrefaction, makes it unwholsome and pisonous. In the same manner the Water floating in the Æther, if it is not mov'd and agitated, is fill'd with the stronger Qualities of the Oyl, and Acid, and Earth, which united are corruptive and noxious, are the cause of the Alterations of the Blood into sudden and violent Disorders, the Malignant and Pestifential Fevers, or the more slow Depravations of the Blood, into many kinds of Chronical Diseases. All the Meteors below or above in the Air, the Sports or Terrors of the Spectators, are from the Ascensions of this Oyl. The vital Flame of the Blood of all Animals is made and nourish'd by it. There is not in the World any thing combustible, inflammable, capable of creating Fire or Heat, but it agitated and mov'd by the Elastick Principle. The Oily parts of Animals, which can be made to flame and heat are nothing else, but the unctuous and resinous parts of the Grains, and Fruits, and other parts of the Plants, which

which are contain'd in larger or smaller Proportions, and render the Woods dispos'd to feed a stronger or more feeble Fire. The Motion of the Fat and Oily Matter ceases, when the first Mover, the Access of the finer Oily inflammable airy part, is precluded from it. The great Design of the Acid in all Vegetables in different Quantities is (because the Elastick Parts of the Æther are constantly urging and pressing the Oily and inflammable to Motion, or Dissipation, or Consumption) to joyn with them, and detain and confine them. Where it is in a large quantity, the Acid makes it incapable to be mov'd or inflam'd, in others the never ceasing irritations dissipate the Watery Parts, and makes the Oyls highly Concocted, Adust, and as it were Emphyreumatical. The Oily could not possibly flow in, or be mixt with the Water, unless the Acid divided its parts, and introduc'd it into an Union with it. Hence it is, that Water is said to be acuated and made capable to dissolve the Resinous Bodies by the Addition of the penetrating Salts, which enter into them, and convey them with themselves into the Water. The Acid naturally affects to joyn with the Earth, and makes it capable of a nearer Junction with the Water and the Oyl. The Acid abounds in all Vegetables, and in many the Proportion is very large. These Plants burnt in a quick Fire afford a great quantity of fixt Salt, which is the Acid Flux'd and forc'd into an Union with the Earth, the Oily flying off in the Flame. This Origin of fixt Salts wants no other Proof, but that of the Tartar of Wine calcin'd, which affords a fixt Salt (the Oil and Water being evaporated) equal to the Weight of the Acid and Earth. There is no fixt Salt naturally in any Vegetable, when they Evaporate in Corruption, they afford not one Grain of it. When the Acid is rais'd in Distillation, no Fire can make the Fæces afford any fixt Salt, the Earth re-
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maining is, as they call it, a dead Earth, has nothing in it more active then it self. When the Acid abounding in all the Plants, enters with the other Principles in nourishment the Blood of Animals, it must be necessarily suppos'd to remain in it, to attemperate the Oyl set on Fire by the vital Heat, as it is more and more assimilated to and chang'd into Blood. The superfluous Water, before necessary to make the Chyle Fluid to enter the Lacteal Vessels, passes off by Urine, and the Evaporations of the Pores: The Earthly part, before necessary to hold the Principles in the Plants more cold, and crude, and unactive, then the Animal Blood, is dismiss'd by the Bowels, when it could not enter the Interstices of the Mucus of the Intestines, contriv'd on purpose to stop it. That the Acid remains is evident (after the frequent use of sour Liquors, and Fruits, and Salt Meats, not dissipated by Labour and Exercise, and diluted by the Oily and Watery Elements) from the frequent Saltness of the Spittle, from the frequent Acid Eructations and Vomitings, from the Chronical Corrosive Catarrhs, from the Gouts, and Rheumatisms, and Stranguries, from the Humours, which corrode the Flesh into Fistula's, and enter into the hardness of the Bones. But the clearest Demonstration, that the Acid of the Herbs, and Flesh in Nourishment, are convey'd unalter'd, only joyn'd with the others, into the Blood, is given by Milk, which discovers a large part of the Acid, when its Oyl, either by a gentle Heat, or only by Agitation is made to come closer together, and part from its Mixture. These Principles therefore in the Animal Body are immutable, may be variously mixt, and blended one with the other, but cannot lose their Essential Properties. As the Fire unites the Acid with the Earth in Calcination, and make the Combination a fixt Salt and

(and these from all sorts of Plants are the same and indistinguishable, when the superfluous Oyl is wholly burnt away) the Fire of the Blood, or its rapid internal Motion combines the rich exalted Oyl with it, and makes the Volatile Spirit, which is demonstrated from the Volatile Salt of Soot, the Acid and the Oyl rising and uniting together. There is no fixt Salt in any Animal or Vegetable, nor any Volatile Salt in any Plant in the World, before Corruption has brought forth the little Animals from the Seeds Latent in them, which plentifully afford them in Distillation. If therefore Bread, and all the other Aliments from the other Grains and Herbs, produce a very great Proportion of the Acid, and of that only, when distill'd, it is impossible, that the volatile Spirit or Salt can be form'd, but by the Association of the Acid with the Oyl. Therefore, the Water and Oyl and Acid and Earth, being the Radical Principles and Primary Constituents of all Vegetables and Animals, it's obvious they must be deriv'd to them from the Globe, which is, as the great Magazine plentifully stor'd with them. The great Stores of the Water and Earth are expos'd to the Eye. The liquid and solid Bitumens, and the Terrestrial Mines of Salt, besides the vast abundance of both joyn'd together in the Minerals, are the never failing Supplies of the others. The Metals and Metallick Concretions, and the Stones of the more solid and compact Kinds must be excepted, the Principles of which, as *Mr. Boyle* asserts, in opposition to the impudent Presumptions of the Alchymists, were never yet by any Operation produc'd and expos'd to view. All the Changes made in them being only their Dissolution in the Menstrua, from which the Fire collects and restores them. Nature rends the Acids from the Earth,

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to which they were confin'd in the Mineral Salts and Vitriol, and Alum Stones, and the vast dispers'd Proportion in the Boles and Glebes, which are strongly Stryptick to the Taste from it. The Oyls in the Sulphurs and other combustibile Bodies dug out of the Earth, appear to have Qualities more adust and fetid and violent than the Nutritive Oyls of Plants. But when their Parts are broken to pieces and mixt with the watery and earthy Principles, they are digested into the mildness and weakness of their Qualities, as when Brimstone, or Amber, or a Petroleam are by the Stomach alter'd into Chyle, from the Natural and Specifick strength of their Qualities: Which is more easie to apprehend, when by a contrary Process, in Distillation, the Oyl of Milk, or the Whites of Eggs shall by the Fire be made Empireumatick, and Fuliginous, equal to the Violence of a Mineral Sulphur. The Globe below furnishes all these Principles prepar'd to enter in Vegetation into the Roots of all the Plants, the Æther drives an immense Proportion of them into the Air Region; they are incessantly moving in it, and descending in Vapours into the Roots and all the Pores of the Vegetables. The Air every moment (like the Hand of the Seedsmen, casting his Grains on the Surface of the Plow'd Earth) bestowing its Water, and Oyl, and Acid, and the most subtil Earthy Parts, repairs by new Productions the Expences by Perspiration and the Corruptions and Deaths of all the Plants.

I presum'd it necessary to assert and deduce more distinctly the four Principles, the Water and Earth and the Oyl and Acid; because from them all the Qualities and Vertues of all Medicines are easily demonstrated, and the Alterations which the Humors of the Animal Bodies receive, when nourish'd in health.

or restor'd to their natural state, when disorder'd by Diseases. It may be thought necessary to explain, in what manner the Atmosphere near the Globe is the great Reservoir and Collection of the rarify'd Water, and the other Principles broken into finer Parts, to be able to rise with it, and remain in it, 'till it is condens'd into Dews or Rains. As the Husbandman collects all the Putrefactions of Vegetables and Animals, and conveys them into the Field, in which he would give the larger increase of Nourishment to the Grains, or Herbs, or Trees: Nature could not otherwise more readily distribute the constituent Parts of all corrupted Bodies, or the Evaporations by Perspiration of the living, to every part of the Globe, and to the Water in the Rivers and Sea; but by this antient fluid Collection of them, mov'd by the Winds or imperceptible Agitations. When it is stop'd by the coldness of the Mountains, it descends in the streams of Fountains and Rivers, it enters by its weight into all the Apertures and Crannies of the Fields. As Heat is only the Agitated Oyl by the Æther, which therefore does not rise to the tops of the highest Mountains, which are always cover'd with Snow, and are intensely cold, this in fermentation breaks the more gross, and to us sensible Oyls into a Spirit, or highly attenuated Oyl. The Spirits of Wine, and all other fermented Liquors, are only their Oyls dissolv'd, and are therefore Uniform, and of the same sort, when highly depurated from the mixture of other Qualities, and these Spirits prepar'd for Evaporation are reducible into Oyls. The Acids are prepar'd to ascend with the Water, to which they naturally effect to be united, as well as with the Earth. They rise when they have been joyn'd with the Oyl in animals in a volatile Spirit, or Salt, and when separated in

in the Air from that Oyl, return to the natural state of an Acid. The Mineral Salt, and that of the Sea, are only an Acid closely united with a Proportion of Earth, and all the Acids affect to joyn with a fixt and volatile Salt, being of the same Nature and Origin with themselves, they make a neutral Salt, distinguishable only by the other accidental mixtures of Oyl from the common Salt. There are therefore in the Air and Earth no other Principles but these four, the Water, the Earth, the Oyl and the Acid, and these variously compounded, exalted and allay'd by the wonderful natural Artifice, produce the Qualities which are similar or equal to the Animal Humors, to nourish, repair, and increase them, or being more powerful, improve and excite their Motions, or being less active, abate and depress them.

I will proceed to report these mixtures of the Principles or Elements, which are the Qualities obvious to the Sense of Taste, and observ'd and distinguish'd by the Physicians of Antiquity, and of all the careful Advisers of Medicines in the succeeding Ages, who have not been debauch'd by the projects of Fraud and Collusion, or who have not, destitute of Instruction and Application, neglected the Enquiries into the Vertues and genuine and necessary Effects of them. Their Properties and Powers, which differently affect the Taste have been by the Ancients consider'd as sensibly different in all the Plants, and Minerals and Animals. They have noted and describ'd the several Powers under four Degrees: The first the most feeble, and of the most gentle Operation, the last of the most intense, the other two intermediate, participate of both the Extremes. But the two Excesses have their more latent Mixture. Our Nature cannot bear, being it self a Compound

any thing extremely Simple and unmix'd. The Water alone, without any part of the Acid and Oyl, would be vapid, oppressive and intolerable. The Earth alone would be indissoluble and immiscible, and injurious by its weight and obstructiveness. The Acid not attenuated and moderated by the Water, or divided and mollify'd by the Oyl, is poisonous, corrosive; will consume not only the Stomach, but the firmer parts of the Skin, by eating into and destroying them. The Oyl alone, if in motion, is Flame, it wants the Acid to check its Fury, and the Earth to be blended with it, to restrain it from being destructive; is Fire to the Tongue and Stomach and not less Caustical and Escharotick to the Skin. But these are compounded by the wonderful Natural Art, produce the admirable Qualities, subdivided into the four more observable Partitions and Degrees. They are the *Watery, Sweet, Acid, Astringent, Bitter, Acrid*. Nature is not wanting in her Bounty to all Mankind. Every Country produces Plants in great Abundance, ennobled with these Qualities, which preserve Life by the Nourishment they afford, and restore it, when almost lost, in the most violent Diseases. They are preferable for their Uses, before Gold or Silver, and the sparkling Diamonds and Rubies. They are taken, pass into the Stomach and Blood, and become one part of our selves. As the Blood is alterable by Diseases into all the different Qualities, the Tongue discerns in them, the Plants of the Antagonist or contrary Qualities, cannot fail to redress and restore it to its natural State.

1. The watery Taste is observ'd in the greatest part of, the Plants of the Field, the common and Universal Nourishment of the Animals, which feed on them. It is frequently call'd the insipid Taste, because the Tongue seems to be affected with the moisture and coolness of Water, and perceives them by its Sense of Feeling in
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common to it and all other Parts. But the more strict Examination demonstrates, that nothing in Nature is simple and unmixt. These Herbs abounding with Water, have, every one of them, a latent oily Sweetness, or the more concocted Oyl of the more grateful Sweetness, or that of a retir'd bitterish Property, or have a greater or smaller Proportion of the earthy parts. These last are the Herbs which are represented as the fatuous, not able to make any Impression, the others are in the lowest degree Acid, or Bitter, or Sour, or Sweet. Very large Quantities of them afford but little Nourishment: Their Water would oppress the Stomach and Surfeit, if Nature did not always make the hot and Acrid grow interspers't with them, as in a Salad, as the great Correctives of their excessive Coldness and Moisture. But as there is no Distinction of Place and Preference in those Inhabitants of the Earth, they are the most powerful Medicines to repair the dryness of the Blood, allay the Thirst, subdue the flames of the Blood in Fevers, afford a Vehicle to pass off its Recrements by the Pores and Urine. They may be compar'd to the Mineral Waters, which imbibe in their Passage the Nitrous, Vitriolick, Aluminous, or Saline Acid, or the oily parts of the Sulphurs and Bitumens, they both are the greatest Medicines to remove the Obstructions of the Viscera, or compose the Effervescencies of the Blood, prevent the Increase of all the Irritations of the Spirits, deterge the foulness of the Stomach, the Bowels and Kidneys. From the Animals themselves, only one watery Remedy is return'd and restor'd from the Water drank by them and the Plants, the Serum of their Milk. The rational Preparation of these Plants will be represented, which were with the greatest Success us'd by the Ancients, and have been asserted by the Observations and Experiments and

and Success of the modern Practice. But if the Physician affronts the Wisdom and great design of Nature, and pretends to improve them by Distillation, he will deceive himself, and his Patient : Will acquire with his absurd Labour a simple and unmixt Water, a mere empty Fluid, only capable of acting by its Moisture, but the most oppressive and offensive to the Stomach, which perceives the Burthen without any Quality to assist its own Distribution or Concoction. I will at present produce only the Testimony of Dr. *Willis*, *Si modico calore distillantur, liquorem exhalant fere insipidum* : With a moderate Fire they afford a Water, the Tongue is not able to taste. Upon this Occasion I must distinguish the two Distillations of the Alembick and Retort. The first produces the tasteless Water, the other dry Distillation (after the Water is evaporated) forces from every one of the watery Plants, the small Proportion of the Oyl, before more or less exalted, but in it by the violence of the Fire, or the vehement Agitation of the Oyl of the Wood or Coals, made adust and fetid, or strongly affecting the Scent and the Tongue. All the Animals are able from the Evaporation of the finer parts of the Tastable Qualities, by their Smell to choose or refuse any Herb of the Field, and discern before they drink them, the wholesom mixture of the Fountain and River and stagnating Waters: There is none of them but abhors the insipid Water from Distillation.

2. The Sweet are the most grateful to the Taste, being design'd to nourish and repair the expenses and decays of the Blood and Spirits and solid Parts. They therefore excite the Appetite, and reward it in the search after and the use of a proportionable Quantity to the necessary supports of Life. They must be of the same Texture and Composition of the Principles, with

the Body to be nourish'd, into which they are to be receiv'd and incorporated. The Latitude and Differences of them are very great, which give an Aliment more or less plentifully, which are more easily or more difficultly, in less or greater time, converted into Blood and Spirits. The Nutritive Grains and Roots and other parts of Plants, which are less Alimentary, or more crude, are compounded of much Earth and Water, the Acid and Oyl more absconded, and affecting the Tongue with the watery sweetness. The Wheat and all the other Grains must be eaten in greater Quantity, abounding with Water and Earth, which are rejected with Recrements of Urine, and by the Bowels. The Oyl deprest with the mixture of the Acid, the Water and Earth, requires the most active Blood made hot and powerful by Labour and Exercise, to be able to afford to the Stomach, the Heat or its Oyl exalted and in great motion, to open and divide the parts closely united, to give it's motion or impression on the Oyl, to dissipate the Water and Acid, to make it similar to it self, or of the Scarlet richness, when many times circulated in the Blood. The Sagacity therefore and Industry of the first Ages began to invent the Arts of preparing them by Fire and Ferments, these to remove the clammy adhesion of the Parts: The Heat, or the agitated Oyl entering into and remaining in the boyl'd Water and Herbs, to raise the oleous part to the same Motion or Qualities with it self. Bread held to the Fire demonstrates the manner of the Antecedent Preparation. The Moisture evaporates, the Oyl is mov'd, affects the Smell and the Taste, its exalted Colour shews the advancement of its Strength. When they are boyl'd the agitated Oyl with impells the Water to motion, enters all the parts, rarefies the Texture, and advances the Oyl to be more grateful, and more readily rais'd by the same

same heat it encounters in the Stomach, to be elevated in the Blood, to the Degree necessary to increase its Oyl, and to be exalted into Spirits. This Oyl is in great abundance in the more Alimentary Fruits, it is seen flow from them in Expression. This in the merely Nutrative is, in the lower State, debas'd by the crude Water. In the Grape and many other of the more exalted or concocted Fruits (out of whose Seeds, or Coverings Oyl is drawn by Expression) it is advanc'd by the heat of the Atmosphere to the Degree almost equal with the Oyl of the Blood. They affect the Palate with a nobler relish, are instantly parted from the Stomach into the Blood, and as soon exert their activity in raising its Motion, and reviving the Spirits. That the Oyl moving and agitated in the Air assimilates the Oyl of the Wine to its own Motion and Qualities, is evident from the Taste of Wine instantly improv'd by Fire. Honey is only a Collection of this Oyl evaporating from the more oily and scented Plants, made more concocted by the Animal Heat, which is Acrid and piercing in all the Insects. The Milk and Fat, the most Nutritive Parts of all Animals, immediately and solely deriv'd from this Oyl, only differ from one another, from the plenty of it in their Foods, from the various Heats and Concoctions in the Young or Old, from Rest or Exercise, from the Specifick Strength and Powers of every kind, to move it to higher or lower Mixtures and Properties: As the Scent and Taste of all Plants are improv'd from the Heat of the Air, the dryness of the Soil, the improvements added to it by the Arts of Husbandry. They not only preserve the Health, but have the greatest Efficacies to Cure, or at least greatly assist in the Cures of Diseases. There was a Sect of Physicians among the Ancients (when the Art of Healing was improv'd with the

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greatest Application, and when the Faculties and Vertues of the Samples were enquir'd into with the most unwearied Diligence) who us'd no other Remedies, but the Nutritive Plants prepar'd by the most sublime Philosophy or Cookery, to correct and overcome the Vicious superfluous Water, and Earth and Oyl and Acid of the Blood. When they had restor'd it to its natural Mixture, and adjusted the Proportions of those Principles, to the Temperament or Constitution, the Blood had Power of it self to make its Appetite, and expel by the Pores and Bowels and Urine the Diseas'd matter to be ejected. Surgery has its Cataplasms and Fomentations and Ointments and Plaisters from them, to repel, ripen, attenuate and deterge the various Tumours and Ulcers. But if you pretend to enrich your self with the Quality of any one of them by Distillation, you will seize the Shadow and loose the Substance. No Nutritive Plant affords any thing but a dull and useless Water. The Juice of the Grape, the richest Fruits, Honey and Milk afford nothing but this Water in the humid Distillation of the Alembick. Bread prepar'd by the Fire of the Oven, and made lighter by the Leven yields only a vapour Water, after it, in the Retort, an Acid, then the burnt and stinking Oyl. The Must of Wine and Syder, and the Decoction of Mault, part with no other of the Principles but the mere Water, 'till a strong Fermentation has broken the heavier and stronger Oyl into the volatile and vinous Spirit. Milk and the Broths of all Flesh, and the Gellies drawn from them, the stronger Fats of any Animal can in the Alembick give nothing but this insipid Water.

3. The Acid are piercing to the Taste, and enter into the Tongue, they are corrosive to it, and the Skin, when not attenuated with Water, Oyl and Earth.

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Many Herbs and Fruits bestow this Acid Juice ; In the last Nature to make the Liquor more Acid, parts with the Oyl in large Proportions into the Rind, from which it is easily express'd. The Acids are most cooling, repress and controul the Motions of the Oyl. They are therefore us'd to preserve Fruits from Corruption, as Flesh is kept from Putrefaction by Vinegar and Salt. They are the most generous Remedy in Thirst, and the burning Heats of Fevers, which are made by the Expansion and violent Agitation of the Oyl. They have been in all Ages esteem'd the greatest Promoters of Appetite and Digestion, as the Moderns esteem their Fixt Salts, which are only the Acid combin'd with the Earth, as before observ'd. The Operation of Digestive Medicines may not improperly be consider'd here ; because there will be occasion to insist on their Uses, when the Bitters are represented. The Food digested is changed into Chyle, which is a milky Liquor, and, as Milk, it is compounded of a large Proportion of Water and Acid and Oyl, with a small Proportion of the finer parts of the Earth, the greater Quantity being left with the Feces to be cast off from the Bowels. The Blood affords the Active Principles moving with the greatest Force : It's Oyl on Fire, to open and divide the oily parts of the Nourishment, to rarefy and dilate the Water. The Acid penetrates into, and divides the Water and the Earth, and improves the Activity of the Acids in the Food. The Appetite therefore is destroy'd, when violent Exercise, or the extreme Agitation of the Blood in Fevers, compels the Heat to the Pores, it is made intensely Violent and a painful Disease, when the Keenest Frosts with violence compel the Heat inwardly into the Stomach : When the Heat of the Blood languishes, it wants to be

improv'd by the Hot Applications to the Parts, which cover the Stomach. When the Meats are too strong, (the oily part of intense Qualities, or exceeding in Quantity) the mixture of a large part of the Oyl of the Fire in the most elaborated Cookery, and the most Acrid and fiery Spices are necessary to assist the natural heat, as the Acid to congeal and confine them, 'till by degrees they shall be separated and uniformly mixt with the Water. The sharp and rough Wines serve to both these Purposes, from the Acid and the attenuated Oyl they abound with. The burning Spirit of Wine is frequently call'd in to assist, when the other cannot prevail. It is from this only, that Medicines of the most contrary Qualities are useful to promote the Digestion in different Constitutions. The Mineral Waters are for this purpose drank to dilute and pass off the vappid Water and Phlegm from the Stomach, to evacuate by Urine the feculent parts of the Blood, which clog'd its natural Oyl and Acid. It becomes more vivid, circulates more freely, the Appetite and Digestion are restor'd. In old Age, or the languishing Blood of the Sick, the Acid or fixt Salts are injurious, the richest Wines and Confections of the Aromatick Seeds raise the Heat of the Blood, and concoct the Food. The Hot bilious Constitutions are offended and the Digestion prevented by the hot Bitters, or the stronger Wines. The penetrating and inciding Acids and Sewers, are necessary to supply the want of the natural Acid. The Constituent Principles therefore acting in Consort, and passing into the Stomach from the boiling Blood, each of them invade the parts of the Aliment, which have not, nor been purrify'd, any motion of their own to oppose them. The Gelly divided is of the milky chylous Colour. All the Qualities of Food not broken from their

their former Specifick Texture, act as Medicines, and engage the Blood to attempt the entire breaking of them, or to suffer frequently the greatest Alterations from them. But, to return from this Digression, no Acid Plant or Fruit, not the Acid of Milk, nor any Mineral can be brought over in Distillation in the Alembick. The Water only rises. The Acid wants the stronger Fires to compel them to follow, when all the Water is almost drawn off.

4 The astringent or rough are made by the Acid, mixt with a large Proportion of the Earthy Principle. As the Acid enters far into the Tongue, these act on its Surface, and bind and contract it. They are of many sorts, some more earthy are discern'd more by their Effects and Operations. With those of the more earthy Qualities may be estimated the Bezoar, Pearl, and the many Shells, which pretend to no other Activity, then to receive into themselves, and absorb the Superfluous Sowerness and Water of the Stomach. They have in them a very little part of a Nutritive Gelly. The wisser Ancients calcin'd these Concretions, as their Harts-horn, and had more useful Remedies, then our celebrated Bezoar and Pearl. The others instantly discover themselves, some are rough in the greatest Maturity, when they are dry, and the Water and Oyl evaporated, others are so in the Progress to Maturity, before the Oyl has dilated it self to correct the Acid. Many Minerals, from these two united in them, are of this Class. They are from the two principal Ingredients, cooling from the Acid, drying from the Earth, constrictive of the Tone of the Blood and Fibres from both, holding the other Principles more firmly united. They are grateful to the Stomach, contract its Vessels, repress the oily Fumes of the Food, and imbibe the superfluous humidity.

midity. They stop the flowing of the Blood from the Vessels, by making the Fluid more thick and compact, and giving strength to the Vessels to detain it. They are vulnerary and of the greatest use in the flabby moist Ulcers. In Fevers their admirable Vertues have been in all Ages and Countries celebrated, having the most sensible effects in cooling and restraining the internal rapid motion of the Blood, the expansion of the oily part, and by making the Crasis more uniform and consistent, mixing with the Waters and the Acid and the Earth and confining the flaming Oyl within them. They are therefore the great Alexipharmacks in the several Pestilences and malignant Fevers. But not one Particle of their Qualities can be expected in the distill'd Water. The Acid and the Earth will not be parted by the mild Heat of the Alembick. If you force them in the Retort, the red and fiery stinking Oyl before latent will rise from the other in greater or smaller Proportions.

5. The Bitter is the most ungrateful to the Taste, and is compos'd of the Oyl more adust and concocted, diluted and allayed with a less Proportion of the Acid, the Water and the Earth. The Herbs therefore are most bitter which grow in the dryer Earths, and more expos'd to the Sun. The sweetest Tastes and the Acid are by the Fire made bitter, as the Oyl of all combustible Plants is turn'd into Soor. Sugar and Honey are made by the Fire bitter, and are corrupted by the Heat of the Stomach into a bitterness, equal to Gall. There is a vast variety of the bitter Plants; some are milder and watery, others are earthy and less bitter, others are made less ungrateful by the mixture of the Aromatick Oyls. Oyl attenuates the bitterness of the Olive, and the Spirit makes the old Wines more agreeable. They

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are the most celebrated Stomachick and Digestives, heat the Stomach, and penetrate into the fat and oilyness of the Food. They absorb and conquer the prevailing Acidity of the Blood, and restore the vivid Colour to the Face, by adding their own rich Oyl to it, and by restoring the mixture of the whole Mass. Its internal Motion is made stronger, and by it the Obstructions of all the parts of the Viscera are broken and remov'd. The most admir'd Febrifuges or Conquerers of Fevers are from the bitters, the most celebrated Bark, and the others most necessary in Putrid Fevers to support the depuratory Secretions, to eject the morbid Corruptions of the Blood, as they embalm the Dead and prevent Putrefaction. But these admirable Properties cannot be forc'd to ascend in Distillation. There is no Simple Water has the least Sign or Argument of its having been drawn from a bitter, but from the faint Flavour of the hardly observable Aromatick, more ripen'd Oyl, which comes over. The Acid and the adust Oyl remain in the bottom of the Vessel, with a Taste more nauseously bitter, after the sweet Water has been separated from them. The Compound Gentian Water from it, and Centry is not from the Brandy of the Wine, but destitute of the Tastes and Vertues of the two admirable Bitters.

6. The Acrid, or the Aromatick, of the greatest Variety, from the faint hardly discernable Flavours, to the hot eager pungencies of the Sense of Taste. They are the most purify'd Oyl of the Vegetables, separated from or not mixt with much Water to deaden its Activity, with the Acid to repress it, or Earth to detain it. Its motion is almost like that of Flame, it takes Fire most readily, and evaporates into Air in large Streams, and affects the Smelling, and by it the Brain, and from it the Heart, with the most lively Motions. They have

have been therefore in all Ages, receiv'd with almost Divine Honours, as the noblest Cephalicks, to raise and exhilarate the Spirits, as the most generous Cordials, to enable the Pulse to heat all the Blood by a stronger Motion, to convey their own Fire, and the other agen blown up into every part of the Body, When convey'd into the Stomach, their Oyl or Flame instantly boils and concocts the Food, moves with the Chyle into the Blood, and finishes there its change into it, by making the noble Tincture, or Exaltation of the Nurritive Oyls of the Aliments. If the Head, or Breast, or Liver, or Bowels, or Womb, are oppress'd with Humidity, or have the Feculencies obstructing their Vessels, the natural Fire evaporates the Water, and forces the Scums of the other to pass away from the Mixture, and out of the Passages they had fill'd. They are therefore the most Efficacious Remedies to heat, to dry, to dissipate, and to corroborate. These great Effects are observ'd in the outward Chirurgical Applications, the flabby Ulcers and Fistula's are cur'd by them, the black senseless Mortifications, the Death of the Parts, are as by Miracle restor'd to Life, to Colour and Perception, and united agen with the living Parts; The Ancient Physicians wisely remarkt, that the Vertues which fly into the Smell, and strongly affect the Tongue on the first approach to it, must fill the generous Wine, and if taken in Substance, make the highest Tincture in the moisture of the Stomach. The second greatest Philosopher and Physician, *Galen*, who has more fully explain'd the most profound Observations of *Hippocrates*, has given the strongest Cautions against the frequent Use of these Aromatick Remedies. We dread, says he, the pernicious Qualities of Poysons, and crave after the most powerful Antidotes to expel them.

τὰ τοῖς ὀλισθητικοῖς ἐναυπημένα χερσὶν ἅπαντα πλεῖον ληφθέντα
 μεγάλως αἰδεῖται τὸ τῷ ζῳῆ σώμα. All these Aromatick
 Medicines have so much Oyl or Fire in their Mixtures,
 that they are, when often us'd, the most injurious to, and
 destructive of, Life. Mankind has always inclin'd to
 reel from the Medium into the two Extremes of either
 side. The Covetous projects by withdrawing daily
 from the Quantity of his Food, to live without the Ex-
 pence of Eating, he drinks the vappid Wines, or Wa-
 ter, and pleases himself with the fulness of his Bags, in-
 stead of himself. The other Division are like the
 Builders of *Babel*. Let us burn Brick, and make a
 Tower which shall reach to Heaven. All the Aroma-
 tick Plants are prepar'd, they have their Oyl from Na-
 ture advanc'd to rise in Distillation. From many of
 them they float on the top of the Water, they rise in
 the white Colour of the others. They inflame the
 Tongue, set the Stomach on Fire, and move the Blood
 and Spirits into the greatest Ebullitions, to fly off from
 the Pores with a great part of the natural Spirits, or the
 finer Oyls of both. *Mr. Boyle* therefore, could never
 draw any vinous Inflammable Spirit from Human
 Blood. It agitates in the instant the whole Mass, but is
 too subtil to jayn with, or remain in it. The Wines
 and other fermented Liquors, have the mixture of all
 the Principles, and therefore are capable to nourish and
 increase the Blood. But these in great Quantities raise
 a lasting Heat, and evaporate and transpire more of
 the Spirits than they contribute to it. *Tolluntur in altum,*
ut lapsu graviore ruant. The Blood remains more de-
 generate, and sunk from its natural Vigour, the Spi-
 rits beg to be suddenly repair'd by a new supply. The
 Second Dose calls for a Third. He languishes if he has
 not the repeated Dose the next Day, its increas'd in the
 next,

next, and afterward gradually improv'd in Quantity or Quality. The Spirits and Blood are made more Spiritual, till the Senses are decay'd, the Stomach receives no more of the Influences of the Natural Fire of the Blood, which is turn'd into the Watery Overflowing of a Dropſie. I would presume only to ſuggeſt the Reaſons, why the greateſt part of Mankind are kill'd by the Exceſs of the Spiritual Diſtill'd Waters, or of the Liquors prepar'd by Fermentation to yield in great quantities the Inflammable Spirit, to conſume (unleſs the exceſſive Moiſture of the Air, or Food, or the Diſeaſe attemperate them) in the Proportion of their uſe, the Natural Spirits, and the Natural Mixture of the Principles of the Blood. It is moſt certain, that Brandy, or the Spirit of Wine Fermented, and of all other Liquors capable of it, are only the rarefy'd Oyl. They differ only, when they retain a ſmall part of the Specifick Mixtures of the Plants which afford them. They are all reducible into Oyl again. The ſtrong Emphyreums of the groſs Oyls forc'd without Fermentation, are by repeated Rectifications made to be the ſame, or with only diſputed differences, and from the Specifick Mixtures hardly diſcernable. Theſe Cephalick, and Cordial, and Stomachick, and Uterine Waters abounding with the Oyls of the Plants, are only a Brandy not yet ſeparated into the fineneſs of its Parts and Rapidneſs of its Motion. They poiſon the Blood, as the other, are not firſt eaſily divided by the Stomach, afford a vaſt proportion of Flatulencies and Eructations, while they are in it: when received into the Blood, perſevere much longer to agitate the Spirits, blow up the Flame of it, and conſume and turn into black Coagulations the Animal Mixture of

the Oyl with the other Principles. As the stronger Fires are necessary in the most intense Colds of the Winter, as the red-hot Iron is necessary in Gangrenes to recover the lost and dead Natural Motions and Mixtures of the Parts: If the most healthy, by giving the Spirits and Blood the strongest Career with them, make the Period of Life shorter, (especially if the hot Spirits and Blood of Youth have their Assistance to consume them) what admirable Effects will they have, when prescrib'd by our Physicians (who were never taught to advise them naturally joyn'd with the other Principles, and therefore dispos'd to come into the Improvements of the Natural Mixtures to restore the Natural or Healthy State) in the inflam'd Fevers, of all the Kinds, in the Irritations of the Spirits in Hysterical and Hypochondriacal Diseases, from the Recrements detain'd from the various Causes. The Patients have Heat, and Sweats, and a Train of furious Symptoms and dye. They and the Assistants, and their Physicians are amaz'd, that the Coldness of Death can follow the hot Cordials, that the Spirits and Blood set on Fire by them should ever burn out and expire. Our ill bred Physicians were never instructed in the true Philosophy of Medicines, but have absurdly neglected the ancient most diligent Observers and Reporters of the Qualities of all the Simples, the Rational Preparations and Effects, and have been possess'd by the impudent Chymists, the impetuous Imitators of the *Arabians*, never consider the Qualities of the Distill'd Waters, nor the necessary Depredations and Consumptions of the Spirits and Blood from the use of them. They pass off their Remedies on their Patients, as our blind Hawkers, their Almanacks and Pamphlets: One would not disturb 'em, if they

they vend the most Immoral or Treasonable, they do not know what they are design'd for. These Gentlemen may ridiculously imagine, that the Distillations of the Alembick, and the Natural Exhalations are the same, and may hope, that, if all the Plants are drawn off to driness by the Air, their Waters may have abundance of Vertues in them. The Elastick Springy Atmosphere, with its Oyl, and Acid, and Water will powerfully enter into, and move every part which can be broken, and made to rise on the Wings of one the other into the vastly large Evaporations from the Earth. After a proportionable space of Time every Principle will be received into it, except the more gross and heavy larger Lumps of the Earth. But in the close Alembick and Retort the Air is pen't up and divided from the other. The Heat of the Fire weakens and destroys the Elasticity and Springyness of the Aether: It has no new Supplies of the Active Principles. Water boil'd in the open Air consumes in a little time in the Vapours from it. In the other it is slowly made to boyl, and send up the more rare and thinner Fumes. The Oyl of Flesh, and mixt in Water with Broth, the Mucilages of Plants, the Acids of Herbs, or of Mineral Waters, the Astringent Parts, or bitter cannot be made to move from the Earth in the Alembick. The Oyls of these require a Fire almost equal to the Reverberatory to be forc'd to mount into the Receiver. Shall we therefore rather admire the Ignorance, and want of Observation and Experiment of the Physicians, or the Incogitancy and Dulness of the People, who will neither consider their Advisers nor their Medicines, who shall presume to separate and take asunder the wonderful Principles which Nature has joyn'd and united, and deliver to all the Patients only the furious inflammable Oyl,

Oyl, parted for the other natural Additions, which determine and constitute the specifick Differences and peculiar Properties? Will you not please your selves with the Entertainment of the Bizarr Animal, which contrives to cheat and to rob it self; in the Medicines for the Head, and Heart, and Stomach, and Blood, which have no Colour, and refuse the gross useful and infallible Mixtures of the natural Powers, taken with a little trouble to save Life, in Substance, or in Tincture, with the pains of tasting the Qualities, which are to repair the Decays, compose the Pains of Diseases, and repel Death assaulting Life by them. Our Gentry and the common People mov'd, one would think, by natural Instinct, or advising themselves more wisely than their Physicians, when they will take the Spirit, take it by its self, abhor it, when made more fiery and loathsome with the additions of the Oyls. All the distill'd Cordials of the Strong-water-shops are gone into the Apothecaries. The People call for the Ratifia and Usquebaugh (both Infusions) and at home infuse their Blackcherries and Poppies and Spices. The Imperial Tea, and the roasted Coffee-berrie distill'd, *present only an insipid clear useless Water.* As Water boyl'd and Wine are vulgarly known to extract the Vertues of Tea, and all the medical Compositions of the Principles from all Plants, even the closer parts of the Barke and Roots and the Woods, its absurd to affect the distill'd Water, which returns either none, or only the inflaming part of the most celebrated Plants. The Controversy therefore may be determin'd, if one grants that the Tinctures of the generous Cephalick and Cordial and Stomachick Plants are rich, with the whole natural Design of their Use. The Water has only the Hot Oyl, extreamly nauseous to the Stomach, the cause of all the Winds and

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Flatulencies

Flatulencies they pretend to break. But if drawn with a Spirituous Liquor, they are only Brandy and the Oyl united. And all the Hot Waters, tho' of different Numbers, of different Plants and Spices, are almost the same. They heat and disturb the Stomach, and fire and waste the Blood in the same manner, all the Mixtures of the other Principles remain in the Vessel, not able to mount with the other Oyls. And many of the Acrid Aromatick Seeds are naturally advanc'd to so great a subtilty and penetrancy, that the Fire of Distillation dissipates them. The Tincture of these is more pungent and ardent, than the Oyl or Spirituous Water drawn from them. But the whole Affair is easily conc'uded, when, in the Winter, one of the Simple Waters is wanting, take a drop of the Oyl and mix it with Sugar, and Spring Water. The other compound Waters might be made in the same manner, mixing the Oyls with Sugar and Brandy : Did not the Number of the Ingredients to be represented by each Oyl divert it. The Ancients had the surest success from the use of the Plants in Tinctures in Wine, and the Infusions and Decoctions in Water and Hydromels. All the most Learned and Judicious in all Ages since have confided in them, the most eminent Authors of the greatest Fame and Practice of both Sects, the Galenical and Chymists, *Fernelius, Forestus, Thonerus. Angelus Sala, Langius, Helmont, Conringius, Wedelius* (whole Arguments are cited in the *Antidote*. p. 26.) *Heurnius, Manget*, and all the other Writers, who had Judgment to discover, and Integrity to assert the rational Preparations against the Invasions of the Waters. Is it the design of defrauding the People, or Compliance with the Mode, which have impetuously forc'd them on the Sick in the place, and to the Abdication and Exclusion of the other
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most necessary and efficacious Medicines, or the Inability of the present Physicians, who never learnt or concern'd themselves with the Preparation of Medicines, Who do not dream of any Difference, or whether the Tinctures will certainly Save, and the Waters in Juleps destroy Life, especially assisted by the other intolerable Remedies of the Invention of the *Arabians*.

The Ancient judicious and sincere Physicians gave the Juices of the Plants, or those evaporated by the Heat of the Sun, or a gentle Fire into Sapa's, both in imitation of the natural Gums and Resins, or they made their *Vina Condita*, Tinctures in Wine of many the most celebrated, or gave them in Powder, or in Pills held together with Honey. The Patient had the Vertues convey'd into him, improv'd by the Directions of the most distinguishing Philosophical Enquiries, and faithful Observations of the Operations of their Qualities. They infus'd and decocted them in Oyl for outward Uses, they made the Liniments and Plaisters by the Additions, which are retain'd and cannot be alter'd by any Pretences to improve them. A very few of the sharpest Acids, and some very offensive to the Smell and Taste, were mixt with Honey. But the *Arabians* not content to use their Sugar as a Vehicle to pass the generous Remedy (hid by it from the Taste) into the Stomach, debauch'd every one almost of the Simples, by the vast Quantities of Sugar in the Conserves and innumerable Syrups. Our Eminent Physicians, who have studied nothing but to neglect the Patients Life, and serve the Apothecary, have contriv'd to make him easy, by ordering no Tincture or Infusion to be made for the Sick, which would detain him an Hour at Home; but the Juleps of the Keeping Waters always at Hand, and the Boles of the Conserves and Syrups, the Osten-

tious Furniture of the Shop. That the Sugar destroys the Vertues of the greatest part of the Plants is asserted and prov'd in the Antidote. p. 46. *Dr. Willis, Angelus Sala, Heurnius, Manget, Langius, Fabricius, Ludovicus, and many others*, who have examin'd the Subject, have condemn'd the frequent use of Sugar, as most dangerous; that it disposes to the Consumption and Scurvy, that it makes the Blood foul as Dirt, that the Hectical are kill'd by its increasing the Ulcers, and the Ebullition of the Blood, and being often purgative to them. The Affair may be refer'd to any common Observer of its Effects. It is said to be Honey in the Mouth, but Gall in the Stomach. Nothing oppresses it more, or raises the Flatulences, and destroys the Appetite and Digestion. In what manner it promotes Concoction, may be observ'd from the mixture of it with the Flower of Wheat, in the Cakes and sweet Biscuits, tho' fermented and bakt with the Addition of the spicy Seeds to assist it. The Blood must be made very corrupt by it, when the florid Colour shall be changed into a sordid Paleness, when the Breath shall be putrify'd, and inability to Motion shall seize the Breast and the Limbs after the frequent use of it. It is given to Poultry to nourish them, they are soon fat, but must be sold to the first Customer. The natural Sweets mixt with the other Principles, will have their Effects, without oppressing the Stomach, and by its loathings, the Heart. This being separated from the Mixture, becomes intolerable. It is therefore very artfully refin'd or unsugard by the addition of Lime. The small Quantity, and at one time is intolerable to the Healthy; the Proportion of six or eight Boles, with the other Proportion of it in the Juleps, makes the frequent Complaints and Detestations of Medicines in the languishing Sick. It is tolerable

ble with the strong Qualities of Poppy, and the purging nauseous Seeds, or Flowers, or Berries. The Properties of the Cordial and the other tender Mixtures are corrupted and devour'd by it, especially when fermented and roapy and putrify'd. The Syrups are therefore by one of the most learned of the Moderns, styl'd the Abominable Preparation of the most useful Herbs. Its Credit is supported only by the Vertues of two or three Remedies it is joyn'd with, whose Effects are imputed to the Sugar. But the unanswerable Objection against the use of it by our unthinking Practisers, is, that it is given, against all the Laws of Physick, in the larger Part of the Remedies of the contrary Fevers of all kinds, of all sorts of Diseases, in every Constitution, and all the Ages, and in them in all the differences of Changes, which the Blood from all the Causes can possibly receive.

I will not therefore think it difficult to assert and demonstrate, that the Apothecaries kill all the Patients, who want the watery Simples to dilute the Blood, the Sweet to attemperate it, the Acid to cool its Fires, the Astringent to unite its Dissolutions, the Bitter to correct and deterge it, the Acrid to mix with its Crasis, and naturally raise its Oyl and Heat, when they give in their stead (in all the differences of Diseases, from Infancy to Old Age) the Brandy Juleps, and the Boles of the clogging and corruptive Conserves and Syrups. This admirable modern Practice they are said to borrow and lend to the People, from our Excellent Physicians, of the modish Education, who never consider'd the Vertues and Properties and Uses of the many Classes of those wonderful Medicines subdivided into great varieties of Powers, adapted to the proportionable changes of the Blood and the Humors. Not many Years past,

the English Practice was eminently scandalous, when it presented to all kinds of Diseases, only five or six Remedies. It was the Publick Discourse, that our Doctors assaulted every Patient with *Mercury*, or *Steel*, or the *Barke*, or *Opium*, or the *Acids*. They had then these and the Brandy Juleps to comfort them, in great Quantities, every Hour of the Day and Night. The Attendants were almost destroy'd by their Fears of the Consequences on the using of them, as the Unfortunate Sick, who were seiz'd with Distempers, during their Reign. They were astonish'd, and could not discover, what malign Influences could enrage the Physician's Understanding, to apply five violent Remedies, and exclude and deny them the Medicines never before neglected, the bountiful Provision of Providence to relieve the Distress'd. This Practice violating all the Laws of Physick, was abdicated; The People chose rather to hazard the Event, with the Apothecaries Cordials and Boles, then risque the Effects of vehement Remedies universally decry'd, and observ'd to be given without any Pretence to Order, Method, or Design. The Physicians perceiv'd, that the Publick would not be contented to lose their Lives by the impetuous Force of the five Medicines, came into the Apothecaries Practice. The People, they inform'd them, will with great content of Mind and Pleasure of Taste, take the Cordial red and Pearl Juleps, and take a Bole often, with the little Brandy Draught to wash them down. Let this be the English Practice, write in all Diseases a great abundance of both, for our daily Profit. You must not learn by Reading and Experiences the Vertues of the Simples infus'd or decocted, or otherwise prepar'd, nor consider the Nature and Motions of the Diseases, the seasons of doing much or doing little, of cooling or recomposing

recomposing the Blood and Spirits, it will disturb your Thoughts, and hinder the hourly vent of our Juleps and Boles. This unnatural irrational Treatment of all sorts of Diseases, in all the Stages of their Violences and the Decays of Strength, which is the Eminent Practice of this Age, was first introduc'd by the Physicians, the Knaves who design'd not to Cure, but gratify the Sick and the Attendants, with a pleasant Punch or Mixture of the high and low insipid Waters. All the Fools with great Emulation follow'd the Example. Both were at once excus'd the trouble of examining the Qualities, and the best Preparations of the large Magazines of the generous Simples. And all the wondrous Learning of gratifying and heating the Patient with the Juleps, and of clogging the Stomach with the Boles, may be acquir'd with due Attention, from the Instructions of two or three Days. Both are now under the strongest Engagements to the Apothecary, to think of no other better Remedies to pass off than these, as many as the Mouth and Stomach of the Sick can take and contain. Because this must be done, or the Apothecary be displeas'd, and the Physician, who will not comply, undone; all the Advices and Cautions from, and the Observations of the Cures wrought by the Natural Powers, carefully improv'd and moderated, are never studied or neglected, and the Eminent Physicians and the Apothecaries become equally a fashionable honourable Empiricism and Quackery, by which all escape, who could not be destroy'd, and the other Patients must yield to the great Designs of Robbery and Collusion and Idleness and Insincerity of the different Advisers.

That the united Ignorance of the Fundamental Laws of curing Diseases, and the Substitution of these vile modish Medicines, in the place of the certain and never suspected Preparations, are the cause of the Death of the largest Numbers, will appear from the Reports of the most frequent Diseases. If, as you provide a wooden Baby, and a solid Brass Watch for the Diversions of Children, the Physicians and Apothecaries have a Patient in hand, when Nature is powerful, and the Disease feeble, he shall live in spite of their weak Understanding, and strong Waters. As the Children, and the Elder of Judgment and Discernment like them, are pleas'd with the glaring Colours and extravagant Magnitudes and Postures of Painting, and love the Musick, which instead of Tickling, grates on their Ears, The present Age (the Gentlemen of Capacity having turn'd their Thoughts to other matters, and never consider'd whether the People are sav'd or kill'd by Physick) is wonderfully ravish'd with being happy in having strong Brandy Waters, and large nasty Boles often given, or brought to the Sick in every Case they can complain of: If they die, all is soon compos'd. His time was come; if the Medicines kill'd him, how could it be avoided? We are satisfy'd, we did not lose him for want of Numbers, or the goodness and strength of his Cordials.

It will not be difficult for you to instruct, and the People to learn the first and most Simple Rudiments of Physick, and the general and fundamental Laws, which must direct the use of Medicines. *The Air, and the liquid and solid Foods*, being all of them made of the four Principles, the *Water*, the *Acid*, the *Oyl*, and the *Earth*, repair and nourish the perpetual Decays, and Diminutions of them in the Body, which is compounded of them. If these have any one of the Principles in too great

great a Proportion, it will overballance the others, and make an Alteration from the Natural Mixture. The Principles cannot be prepar'd by Concoction in the Stomach or Blood, but there must be Superfluities or Recrements to be cast off, as the Lees of Wine and Oyl, or the more subtil Active, which move away by Evaporation. The *Excretions of these Recrements* in the Animal Body are in Health made by the Bowels, Urine, and the insensible Transpiration by the Pores: In Diseases by Vomiting, Sweats, Expectoration, Salivation, the Eruptions and Tumours: The internal Motion of the Blood, requires the assistance of *Exercise* and the *Motions* of the whole Body, to move the flame of the Blood, to raise its heat, to agitate and reduce the closer Mixture of the Principles. But the Spirits cannot support the fatigues of Motion, either constant or violent, the excessive Agitation would inflame too much, would dissipate the Aqueous and Oily Parts. *Rest* is necessary to recover the vigour of the Spirits, to restore the Calm of the Humours and resettle the healthy Crasis. *Waking* and *Sleep* are reducible to these, and succeed one the other in a constant Vicissitude. All the Animal Spirits have in waking a Tonick Motion, are urg'd into the Muscles by the Mind, and are impell'd by the Objects of all the Senses. These in Sleep have an entire recess from Motion, and the Vital move more steadily and sedately. The Pauses of their Motion are instead of the Quiet and Repose of the other. The *Passions* may be consider'd as they move and incite the Motions of the Spirits, the Blood and the Humours, or as they depress and make them feeble and languid. Joy and Anger raise the Intention of the Spirits, move the Circulation: Sorrow and Fear contract and repel the Spirits, and the changes of the Pulse and Colour represent

represent the slow and weakned Motion of the Heart, and promotion of the Blood in its Vessels. Health is affected by them. Nature is the first Physician, and directs to adjust the Impressions and Changes produc'd by them. As the Night recomposes the Effects of the heat of the Day, the Shade is coveted to allay the flame of the Blood. The more Aqueous Liquors attemperate the Disorders of the more Spirituous, which enrage the Spirits, and inflame the Blood. The vast varieties of the solid Foods are Medicines to one the other. The Aqueous Cold and Viscous, require the Addition of the Oyl of the Fire to correct their Qualities by its Mixture, and dispose them to be more readily assimilated by the Blood to its self. The Stomach and Blood languish from the too frequent Use: The more rich and oily and of the stronger Tastes and Qualities, are coveted to redress the Mixture of the Blood. These are surfeiting and oppressive, the Appetite refuses them, and calls for the more Temperate to recompense the violence of the Spirits, and the rapid internal Motion of the Blood. The Excretions are naturally made by the Gall irritating the Bowels, by the Fibres feeling the Pressure, which irritates the Peristaltick Motion: Exercise removes the Load to other more sensible Parts of the Intestines. The Circulation separates the Urine by the Kidneys, and rarify'd Water by the Transpiration of the Pores. All the Animals are naturally instructed to relieve the fatigues of Labour, and excessive Motions, by ceasing from them by Repose. They affect Motion and Exercise, to dissipate and cast off the weight and pressure the Spirits feel from Inactivity: and remove the load of the stagnating Blood. The Passions are moderated and reduc'd by the contrary Affections of the Mind. The Rarefaction

faction and Elations of the Spirits, and the rapid Motion of the Blood, are condens'd and abated, and compos'd by the Reflections of Grief and Trouble. The tumultuous Emotions of the Spirits and Blood in Anger and Rage, are forc'd to return into their Natural Order and Disposition, by Fear and Dread. These on the other part are, as by a Spirituous Medicine, rais'd and elevated to the vivid Temper of the Spirits and Blood, by the Mind influencing the Motion of the Heart, and the more vigorous Conveyance of its Heat into the Brain and all the other Parts.

It is the Voice of Nature, of all Ages and People, as well as the most observing and faithful Physicians, that the Natural Powers unmolested are able by their own Force to expel and remove the Diseases which oppress it. *Φύσις νέων ἰατέας. ἀρχαὶ πάντα πᾶσιν. φύσις δὲ μὲν πρῶτος, ἰατέας ὑμῶν.* These are the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and Galen. Celsus avows, *Multa magni morbi quiesce & abstinentiâ curantur.* These most necessary Preliminaries to the Rational and Successful Use of Medicines are largely represented in the Antidote, from p. 81 to 91. The first Reflections will convince us, on the Recoveries in Fevers and Pleurifies, when the Chymists abhor Bleeding, others use it in prodigious quantities often repeated: One Party press with Fiery Spirits and Waters, others with the cooling Acids, the sweating burning Boles are taken on this side, the moderate, or almost useless Powders in very acute Cases are plentifully given on the other. Many under all these Managements recover from the Natural Vigour, which, maugre all these Ruffles and Violences, pursu'd its great Design to expel the Humours which offended it. It would be endless to report the Diseases of the Head, of the Breast, and the very many

ny and different, which affect the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys, and Bowels, and the Diseases peculiar to Children, and the Female Sex, which are treated by the Remedies of the first Advisers, and of the Apothecaries often mention'd universal Remedies, the same Cordial Boles, and Draughts, and the Opiates, and Acids, and Alkalies, and Steel, and Waters of the several Physicians. Many during the use of these, by Time, as they phrase it, lose their Diseases, that is, they are more temperate, change the Air, have the greatest Cordial from the vilest Medicines, the constant Assurance and Hope of Recovery. The Patients Constitution, like the Spring of a Watch, is always intent and ready to assert its own Preservation, and impel the Morbid Matter to Alteration and Rejection. From Temperance alone, or the loss of the vitious Nutriments, which Corrupted the Blood, and the use of Food not unwholsome and pernicious, it draws every day new Supplies and Recruits. They are feeble and few, but hourly encrease in strength and number. Its Forces are incessantly augmented, those of its Enemy are every hour lessen'd and decreas'd. These Recoveries or Escapes from Death, when the Fabrick design'd in the strong Mixture of its Temperament for the Duration to the extreamest Age, could not be overturn'd by the Impertinent and Unactive, or the violence of common Brandy Waters, and Syrups, furnish the Testimonials of Cures, to the Quacks, to the old Women, the Apothecaries, your Giants and Mirmilites, who Practice by their Appointment and Direction. Their Pretences are equally supported, as the Presumption of the vulgar Weeders in the Gardens, who shall assume, that all the Plants owe their Verdure, and Growth, and Fruitfulness to them alone. Were the Experiment to be made,

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Divinity and Law would afford the same Applause and Reputation to the Quacks in both, as the Intrusions on your Profession. Permit any old Woman, who is perswaded she shall not hurt any of the Texts, to enter the Pulpit. All the Precepts of Morality shall be handled after her way, the Auditory shall be tir'd, but may have their Memory refresh'd in some of the many Particulars of her Discourse. How many of the common Causes are heard in the Courts of Justice, and re-consider'd Term after Term, which are presum'd by the numerous Attendants to be easily Determin'd and Adjudg'd? There is this difference between your Profession, and Divinity, and the Law, that the Affair in the latter may be often debated, have several Re-hearings and Arguments: In the Case of Life, the difficulty of discerning the Distemper, and all the Circumstances which govern the safe Treatment of it, are inexpressible, the opportunity of preserving fleeting Life is precipitous, and never to be retriev'd. The same Case in the infinite Varieties may never return. Who are our Judges, before whom the Cause shall be brought? *Galen* obliges the present Age with the Character of the most applauded Empirick of his Time. His *Theffalus* was the Companion of all the powerful Drinkers, the Men of Pleasure, was one in all the Cabals of getting Places and Advancement. He tells them, that all Physick was to be acquir'd in six Months. Let the Patients eat, and drink, and bath, and rise, as they please, let them do what they will, give them pleasant Physick, and they will admire you and cry you up to the Skies. There were then no Apothecaries, every Physician by his Servants prepared all the Remedies. But when all his Companions prattled round the City, that all Physick was to be master'd in half a Year, the
Taylors,

Taylors, and Weavers, and Smiths threw aside their Tools, and went on the Work of Physick. These impudently swore, that they follow'd the way of the great *Theffalus*: They knew no part of Anatomy, advis'd 4 or 5 common Remedies. If the People recover'd, 'twas owing only to the wondrous Art of hitting Diseases. If they were kill'd by impertinent Medicines, not all the Philosophers in the World could have helpt them.

To make your Sentence more readily receiv'd, you may appeal to the Wine-cooper, and the Gardner, and the Mariner, and the Watch-maker. They will stoutly maintain, that the Wine in any disorder will be kill'd, if the Nature of it, and the present Distemper; and the Causes of it, and the proper Cordials, or Remedies to abate its Heat are not understood. The Gardner will refuse to Water his Plants every hour, considers the Nature of every one, to determine the Heat, or more temperate covering proper for it. The Mariner considers the strength of his Ship, the Violence of the Storm, the depth and shallowness of the Water, shifts, or furls his Sails, with regard to all the Circumstances. The Watch-maker calls aloud, that straining the Spring will break it, that the Hammer and the File are too heavy and rough for a piece, as tender as his Movement. Would any Age, but ours, imagine, that Life shall be expos'd to the Attempts of one, who had been only a By stander, and remote Observer, and had never consider'd the Reasons, and the Laws of the Applications, which are more numerous, than of all the Arts, and the Consequence of every Errour more fatal. Does he Collect by Chance, as the Cases happen to offer themselves to him, how the Air in all its Alterations, the Liquid and Solid Foods, with their innumerable

rable Diversities and Quantities can affect the Humours? Who inform'd him, how the Spirits and Blood are alter'd by Motion and Rest, and what are the necessary Consequences of the Excretions made violent, or stop'd by the Causes without, or Aliments or Medicines. Not only the Alterations of the Blood, and Humours in every Disease are necessary to be known, but the various Circumstances of all the Ages and the Sexes. The Signs are innumerable, which Nature gives in every part, its Animal and Vital Actions, the Condition of the Spirits, the Motion of the Blood, the Appetite and Concoction, the Heat and Colour of all the Parts, the Condition of the Humours rejected, and the Prospect of the Event of all the Operations of the Natural Motions, or excited or moderated by Medicines. The Humours which are to be rejected, being of different Qualities and Powers, require according to the Temperament, or Age, a longer or shorter time to be subdued and expell'd. He must therefore be suppos'd to understand, if the Disease is violent or feeble, if Malignant or Benign, if of long or short Duration, if Simple or Compound. The Alteration of the Cause of all Diseases is the Principal Design of Medicines, the Symptoms, which are the Disease in view to the Spectators, are often only the Signs of the Natural Powers operating, strongly and regularly to remove the Cause. The most exact Knowledge of all the Observations of the Cures of Diseases, and of the fatal Effects of stopping its Symptoms, or Natural Methods of Cure, are to be acquir'd from the Judicious and Sincere, and Successful Practice. The Apothecary has an invincible Remora and Obstacle to all his Enquiries for these Purposes: Having no other End before him, but to consume and sell to the Sick the Proportion

on, in common use, of so many of the reputed Remedies. It cannot be objected, that he learns, as a Tune by the Ear, the admirable Practice of their eminent Physicians, because they, by their order, design only the passing off of so many of the Doses, which are useful for him. They are forc'd to lay aside all the Laws of Physick, they may have read, which oppose the great Design they are call'd for. These Physicians, and the Apothecaries are represented by your Seal, and the Impression on the Wax: They have the same Lines and Proportions, the difference is only from the Diversity of the Cavity of one and the Prominence of the other. The Cause therefore will be most clearly determin'd by reporting the common Diseases, and the Rational and Honest Treatment of them, settled not many Years past by the united Industry and Integrity of the Apothecaries and their Physicians. When the Air, or Surfeit have rais'd a Fever in the Blood, and it endeavours to expel the Morbid Matter, it is the Fundamental Law, at this time never consider'd, or observ'd, to know first the Disease, before the Medicine is resolv'd on or given. The Observation of the Variation of the Signs, the Pulse, the Breathing, the Temper, the Pains would demonstrate, if the Flame is increasing or abating, if the Blood is relieved by the Pores, if the Urine separates. The Diet, the Heat, the use of an Alterative might have been directed. The Apothecary in the first moment exhibits his Brandy Cordials, and the surfeiting Boiles. It is one of the Fundamental Laws, that the Blood must be brought near the Temper of its Natural Internal Motion, to concoct and separate the Humours, and that no Separations are made, when it is in the most rapid Motion. Dr. *Oliver* has Learnedly asserted lately the use of the Attemperating

rating Remedies in this Case of the greatest Moment; and it has been the universal Practice of all Ages, and People, asserted by the clearest Reasons, and supported by the most happy Success. The Apothecaries Brandy Cordials inflame and irage the Oyl of the Blood, the Disease is made extreamly violent and dangerous; unless the Pores are open to give vent to the wretched Medicines, which prevents the Inflammations of the Brain, the Lungs and the Bowels. Bleeding is necessary to abate the Quantity and Fire of the Blood, to make more room for its Circulation, but it is one of the Fundamental Laws not to bleed, when the Blood, altho' rapidly circulating, is, at that time, making a good Separation by the Bowels, or Urine, or the Pores, or Expectoration, which may be, by the irrational Bleeding, diverted and prevented, and never more be resum'd. A large number are kill'd by the Apothecaries want of Judgment to discern, if the great Secretions of the Humours are forming. He Bleeds and pours in his Inflaming Cordials, makes the Fire infinitely more violent, than the Lancet pretends to abate. It is a Fundamental Law in Physick, to remark the Time of the Increase of the Fever, its State and Declination: The careful Discernment of these Seasons, comparable to the Spring, the Summer, the Harvest of the Fruits, requiring the most accurate Knowledge of Fevers in General, and the particular Epidemical Fever, which must be various from the Constitution and Diet of the Patient. The Apothecaries pretend to make no difference. They give your Cordial Sweating, Juleps and Boles, when Natures Work is within the Mass of Blood, collecting the Powers of its Principles to take in within themselves the turbulent Humours, or by degrees evaporate the thinner, and dismiss the more gross and heavy by the Bowels and Urine. In the State, as in

an Army come up to the Engagement, the General must have Patience, and observe in what part his Orders shall be wanting : The Natural Agents must be permitted to prepare their own Strength, and the Matter of the Disease to be dispos'd into the Parts, capable to receive it, the Glands of the Skin in Eruptions, in the larger Glands in Tumors, the Pores by Natural Sweats, or the other known Evacuations. The bitter Remedies, either temperate, or warm, or restraining are of wonderful use to support the Ferment to make the Despumation. The Apothecaries and their Physicians have heard of the Names, but do not know their appropriate Vertues and Preparations. When all should be undisturb'd, they press the Vehement, Expulsive, or internal Motion with *Serpentaria* and *Contrayerva*, or the Inflammatory hot Waters. All the manners of destroying the Patient are too numerous to report. *Fernelius*, and almost every one of the most eminent Practicers have observ'd, that the Putrid Fevers chiefly end in a Salutary Diarrhæa. These and the sleepy Draughts make that discharge impossible, force the Disease fatally to the Head, cause Deliriums and Convulsions, the first would safely have carried off the Disease by the Bowels or Urine. In the Increase the soft Aqueous Mucilaginous, Acid Simples, with the large varieties of the Bitter, or of the Oily Sweetness would have prevented the Malignant, red or blew Eruptions, the Genuine Products and Consequences of the Fiery Cordials and Boles; which are often after them abated, and remov'd in two or three days by the use of the Temperate Remedies, and the pretended and contriv'd Malignity vanishes. The Small-pox is the most evident Demonstration of the pernicious Effects of these inflaming Doses. The Matter is expell'd too soon, made Acrid and Venemous, infinitely
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more Pustles made, then the ruffled Blood can digest and ripen. The Sweats forc'd by them prevent the Swelling of the Face, and destroy in the most secure Kind. The large Erysipelas over all the Body created and exasperated by them recoyls on the Blood, when the Swelling and Expulsion naturally falls, and infallibly kills the Patient confiding in these Cordials. The Apothecaries Ignorance of the difference of Fevers in the different Constitutions makes him apply Blisters the first Moment, and proceed in the Pairs, whether the Spirits are too raging or dull, the Blood viscous or thin, salt or more temperate, whether Strangury will succeed or not. 'Tis asserted by Dr. Willis, and many diligent late Observers, that the want of Sleep, the vehement Irritation of the Blood, the Diversion of the Humours from the Natural Design, do form and improve the Convulsions of the Muscles, and the Antecedent Convulsions of the Spirits in the Brain. It was observ'd (when the Universal Causes of Diseases were briefly represented, the Impressions on the Spirits and Blood from the Aliments, the Air and the Solid and Liquid Foods, &c.) That the Passions have a very powerful Influence immediately on the Spirits and the Heart, and thence on the whole Oeconomy of Life. When they are excessive, they have every one of them destroy'd, and almost in the Moment of the Surprise, as violent Poisons. A very brave *English* General and Philosopher frequently reported, that after a Battle he saw every Soldier recover of his Wounds, who retain'd his Courage, and the Assurance of getting the Victory over them. All the others sunk under them and their own Pusillanimity. It is the most infamous Character of the barbarous inhumane *English* Practice, that the Apothecaries, and the Mirmils, who act with, or under, or for them, give the deepest Wounds

to every Patient, by searching the Breast after Malignity, denouncing it in the beginning of every slightest Disease, to open the Sick for the larger Receipt of all the Medicines they know, the burning Oily Waters, and the Gascons Powder in a fulsome Conserve and Syrup. To raise the Spirits they have cast down, they are forc'd every hour to send to them, through the Stomach and Blood, the furious Distilled Waters, tho the Oyl of the Blood in many Fevers is inflamed, and every Moment wasting and dissipating it self. *Theſſalus* casts his Sentence on the most timorous, that they cannot escape, unless he comes now and then to look on them in the middle of the day, the low Water of the Distemper, after the Night Paroxysm is over, and the other to return 3 or 4 hours after. When the Air and the Seasons change the Types of Fevers, and produce, as the People word it, the new Diseases, *Dr. Sydenham*, imitating the great *Hippocrates*, carefully noted all the Approaches and the Progresses, their Symptoms, and chiefly the Methods Nature affected to move, concoct and expel them, having in his Neighbourhood an Hospital of the meaner Patients, and never ris'ing the Life of the better Quality, till he knew, if the Fever was capable to be subdued by the Natural Powers, if it required Bleeding, Vomiting, Purgatives, the Acids, or the Aqueous Diluters. The Methods successful, when they do not irritate the Morbid Humour, or contradict the Natural, Internal, or Expulsive Motions are fatal in the other. In a Verminous Fever all were kill'd by the Juleps, till a Physician, as by Proclamation, publish'd Evacuation the most certain Cure. The Survivors were sav'd by it. Our Apothecaries, and the *Mirmils*, who come in, as the Finishers, when all the Mischief has been done, when Life is parting, and no discovery can be made from the Blood exhausted

sted by the Sweaters of every Hour, make no distinction, treat them with the same Spirituous Juleps and the drying Powders. When these Epidemical Fevers are attended with danger, the Universal Apothecaries methods destroy, (as their Juleps, and the Treacle Water in the Hands of the common People) a large part of the Sick. The Character of the Fever discover'd, and the Infusions (after the general Evacuations) of the Plants mildly attemperating, or Stryptical, or the generous Alexipharmicks of the bitter Aromaticks, constantly taken, will preserve, tho' it advances to Malignity, and the Pestilential Kind. It is from this Reason, that very Eminent Physicians have left Reports of the Cures of the Plague, different from one the other. The Diseases, warily observ'd, require from the many Causes different Applications of Remedies; in one, the spicy Aromatick, in others, the Astringent Earths and Plants, the Acids and copious Bleeding. The Domestick Physicians of the numerous Families, of Hospitals, of the Dispensaries, the greatest Hospitals of the Nation, can only adjust from the diligent Inspection of many Patients, the secure application of Remedies to Diseases, often changing their force and manners of oppressing Life. The People by degrees remark (as *Dr. Sydenham's* Treatment of the Small-Pox and Measles) the great success of the most Divine Remedies, the Infusions of the Vertues of Plants prepar'd by the sublime natural Artifice, and detest the violent Shocks from the distill'd burning Waters. The other part with as great Judgment, as the young Apothecaries, as their Doctors who imagin Cordials are useful in all Ages and Distempers, ply the hot Waters, and Treacle and Mithridate, and Gascon Powder, and the Goa Stone, with as much Learning and Capacity, and the same terrible success. In the Diseases

ses of the Brain and Spirits, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Lethargy, Convulsions, Hysterical and Hypochondriacal Disorders (if the Experience and Judgment of one of the most celebrated Practicers of the Age will be receiv'd) nothing can be more injurious than the Spirituous distill'd Waters. They affect us, as Wine in the excess, irritate the Spirits to vehement Emotions, but leave them sleepy, and weak, and languishing. If the Acrid and Aromatick Vegetables, and the others which restore the natural uniform Crasis of the Blood, have the most certain Effects, restoring the firm and lasting Tone of the Spirits, the others must be, except in the extreme failure of the Spirits, the most dangerous Remedies. There are therefore no Recoveries, when they are diligently us'd Day after Day. The unhappy Patient is made to want them more and more, from the Depredations they make on the Vital Oyl of the Blood and Spirits, pursues innocently the Debaucheries of the Brandy, is every Day often fuddled with Cordials, and from the large Number of the contesting Oyls superadded to the Spirit, endures the grievous Trouble of passing off the Tempest of the Winds, they raise. The Remedies which cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, and draw away the Impurities, which would have mounted to the Head, and the Medicines which exalt the Mixture of the Blood, and render it able to eject by the Pores hourly, or the necessary monthly Separations in both Sexes (the admirable Discovery of *Sanctorius*) or from the slow Despumations of the Cutaneous Eruptions, will restore the Brain to its Strength, and the Spirits to their vigorous but compos'd Temperament. When the Causes of Convulsions in Children, the indigested and putrid matter of the Stomach and Bowels, are neglected, and the furious Waters forc'd into them, and they are de-

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stitute of the necessary Evacuations of the corrupted Humours, that Article in the Weekly-Bill will rise to the usual Proportion. In the two Diseases of the Breast the Pleurisy and Consumption, the hot Waters are pernicious. The first requires (to moderate, and afterward ripen and cleanse the Inflammation, after Bleeding) the Infusions and Decoctions of the watery Acid, the watery Sweet, and the Sweet Detergents and Expectorating. The Hectick Flame is provok'd, and the Abscesses made more corrupt by the Pearl Juleps, and the Syrups. Milk supplies a temperate Humidity and Nourishment, but there is no Recovery of the Fever, but from the Plants, which allay the Oyl, and make the Acid remix with it, and render the Blood capable to absorb the ulcerous Sanies, and gradually reject it by Expectoration, or Urine. In the Colick, from a crude Acid, the Brandy Waters afford immediate Relief, the Waters and other Purgatives are necessary to wash them off; but in the Inflammations of the Intestines, the Disease and the Pains are exasperated, are laid for the time by Opiates, but the deadly Mortification follows with the cold Sweats and Death. Bleeding and the soft oily and subacid Infusions compose the irritations of the Fibres, relax the Stricture, and make way for the inflammatory Parts to flow away. In the violent Pains of the Kidneys, from the Urine excessively Salt, or the Concretions of the Salt and earthy Parts, the Humour diverted by gentle Laxatives and soften'd, not only by the oily Emulsions, but diluted and evacuated by the attenuating Diureticks, will abate the Pains, and heal the Wounds and Excoriations. But frequent takings of the Syrups compounded of forty contrary Ingredients, will make the Stomach crave the hot Waters, to abate the most abhor'd and fainting Loathings, and a new set of Cordials,

dials, which are beside the purpose of curing that Disease. What Effects can be expected in the various Depravations of the Blood in the different Scurvies, *Asthma's*, want of Appetite, Jaundice, Dropsies, Rheumatisms and Gouts, the Chronical Diseases of Children, and of the other Sex, from the Brandy Waters, which have only one Operation of heating and consuming the principal constituent part of the Blood? Does the present Surgery, treat in any other manner the Ulcers, *Fistula's*, Tumors? There are in the present use three or four Decoctions. *Sarsa* is exploded by many late Writers, having no Smell nor Taste, or affording any Colour or Quality, when the Experiment is made decocting it alone. The same is asserted of *Scorzomera*, in a Discourse lately publish'd. The Traumatick Decoction, and the Bitter and Pectoral, and the Emulsions are directed and presented to every Patient, tho' the Ages and diversities of Constitution, require the more carefully selected Qualities of the admirable Plants. But they are writ by Roat, our Physicians remember the Names, but are ignorant of the Virtues of every Ingredient, if the just Destination of the particular Mixtures shall be imagin'd necessary to adapt them to the more watery or Salt, or hot condition of the Blood, to its more lax, or more compact Composition. The *Antidote* (p. 223) largely represents the Ignorance of the Modern Practicers, who unacquainted with the Properties of the Medicines (as you cannot discourse of a City or Country you never visited, or of the Richness and Colour of the Wine you never tasted) whether the Plant has its Properties powerful to effect the design'd Alteration; as the Bark, Opium, Rhubarb, &c. are known to want no pretended Additions of Strength: Whether the suppos'd necessary Correctives of contrary Qualities will not adjust the Composition to

be good for nothing, and appear in their Effects like the Accompts of Creditor and Debror, ballanc'd and made even, and nothing remaining of either side. It's most certain, that many of the Acrid, Aromaticks, and soft Acids, must be infus'd without Fire. The first approach of Heat dissipates the finer Particles, and decomposes the wonderful Association of the Principles, in the Natural Mixture; others require different degrees of Fire, and the internal Fire of the various Menstruums. Our common Infusions and Apozems, and Syrups of them with Sugar, having a Rabble of fine and coarse, weak and strong Ingredients, are the most scandalous Medicines in the World. But the Life of every Patient from the Throne to the Hospital, must be expos'd in Complaisance to the wretched and stupid negligence of the Physician, who has not examin'd, if his compound Remedy, as in the Muster of a Troop, has its number of able Ingredients fit for Service, and well arm'd. Besides a large Employment remains for the industrious Physician, because the unthinking Physicians and the People, not considering, that all the Changes in the Parts are owing to the Changes of the Fluids, have magnify'd some for the Head, others for the Breast and parts of the Abdomen and the Womb. The Antidote (p 218) represents the Poverty Physick has brought on its self by neglecting the Use and Service of the most Divine Contrivance of the Powers of a Plant, because the Patient is dying from a Disease in a Part that Remedy has never been apply'd to, as Drugs in the Boxes of a Cabinet. There has nothing more unhappily starv'd the growth of the knowledge of the Verrues of Medicines then the foolish Authors, *Mollerus*, &c. who have rang'd the Medicines, as our Almanacks point the places of Bleeding to the progress of the Moons motion. The Physician empirically calls
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for a Medicine from his Book for the Head or Stomach, without regard to the Temperament and Age of the Patient, or the discriminating Alterations and Dyscrasies of the Disease. The *Antidote* alledges many Reasons, to which I refer you, of the necessity incumbent of the Physician to give himself the trouble of knowing the Vertues and Uses of his Remedies, unless he will as the Apothecaries, and the old Women, receive it at second hand, and make the Application of them to Diseases, by hazard and chance, as the Painter, in one Instance, by the casual darting of his Pencil. The excellent *Dr. Bohn*, in a late Discourse, passionately incites the Physicians to this most necessary part of their Profession, and produces the Examples of *Fernelius*, *Matthiolus*, *Libavius*, *Crato*, *Angelus Sala*, *Crollius*, *Quercetanus*, *Hartmanans*, *Mylius*, *Riverius*, *Faber*, *Sennertus*, *Poterius*, *Schroderus*, *Sylvius*, and others: (He says, innumerable,) from whom and the more Ancient, all the knowledge of the Simples and their Preparations is deriv'd. But what occasion for Examples, when the Affair is most evident. The other Physicians are scandalous Copyers, must commit a thousand Errors, fall from the Excellences of the great Originals, or they must destroy a great Number of their Patients with Medicines, whose Qualities were never consider'd or understood by them. But to conclude, from the first Ages till the late Corruption of Physick, every Physician, in his own Library, examin'd every report of the admirable Properties and Uses of every Simple: which must be given in Substance, how many Juices may be inspissated and preserv'd entire, how many would afford Extracts retaining the Vertues, and how great a Number are vitiated and destroy'd by Extraction, in what Liquors, and with what Degrees of Fire and of Time, all the noblest Tinctures and Infusions

Infusions or Decoctions, are prepar'd, which will instantly pass through the Stomach into the Blood and Nerves, and nourish their Decays to the natural and healthy vigorous State. They had afterward the Service of a careful diligent Apothecary, they directed the Improvements and Alterations of every Remedy, agreeably to the Constitution and Variations of the Diseases and their Symptoms, The Memories of Many retain the evidence of this Practice, and enquire of their Physicians, who is their Apothecary, whom they can trust in preparing the Remedies appointed by them. Your Dispensaries therefore are supported by the Common as well as Statute Law, by the Practice of every Age and People. The Apothecaries were as the Druggists and the Herb-stalls, furnish'd the Materials to be prepar'd and compounded by every Physician. *Cato* reprimanded an impertinent Intruder into matters above his Capacity. You prattle, says he, as an Apothecary to my Servant sent for a Drug, no one ever believes him, that he knows how to apply it. There is no Writer, who reports the Apothecaries providing the Preparation, 'till the *Arabians* had corrupted the most rational and wholesom Tinctures into our Waters and Syrups. My Lord *Cook* observes, that *K. Edward* the Sixth had no Apothecary. They were then as unnecessary, as their Numbers and their excellent Qualities are at this time the Destruction of the Sick, and the Corruption of all the knowledge of Physick. Your Dispensarie therefore is only the Practice of all Physicians, ('till the Fire of their Chymical Laboratories went ou), who were never trusted with the Life of any Patient, 'till they knew the Edge and Strength of the Tools they us'd, 'till they had learnt by their own Sences and Observations, the immensely different

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sensible Qualities of the Simples, by which they en-
 crease and strengthen, or evacuate or amend and real-
 ter the Mass of Blood, and the Spirits, and by them the
 consistent parts of the Human Machine. You have
 brought the necessity on your selves, to improve the
 use of the Dispensary, by the unanimous Vote of all
 the Fellows, that the publicly sold Medicines of the
Pharmacopœa are vicious from the Rabble of their con-
 trary Ingredients, that more rational and useful Com-
 positions and Preparations have been discover'd by the
 Industry of the foreign Professors and Physicians, ani-
 mated by the Zeal of their Princes, for the Preservation
 of their Subjects. The People will not endure the
 most grievous Pains, because the Physicians will not
 give themselves the trouble to sort and distinguish the
 Remedies, which are of the greatest Uses, from those
 which are good for nothing. They will not be
 content to die, that the Doctors may live a merr-
 y Life, in good Company, with the Wits and the
 Poets, who never consider'd the Wisdom of Nature in
 the Preparation of many Simples of wonderful com-
 pounded Vertues and Powers to relieve in, and expel the
 most grievous Diseases. But when the Publick shall
 be inform'd, that many, the most eminent Apotheca-
 ries Medicines were condemn'd at the Colledge, as un-
 wholesome, and wanting their best Ingredients, and that
 the same precious Parcel had undergone the same Fate
 at the Apothecaries-hall, had that Sentence pronounc'd
 by many of the Makers and Venders of them, they
 will conclude, that every other Medicine of the Shop
 is uniform with them and equally bad, that the other
 Apothecaries beneath them in Character have their
 Shops suitably furnish'd. They will conclude, that
 the Physicians have not cur'd them, nor the Apotheca-
 ries, but the strength of their own Constitutions in
 weak

weak Diseases, and will implore of you that Concern for their Lives, to send your Prescripts to the Dispensary, or, if the Family has any one in it of greater Penetration and Judgment, dismiss the Physicians, who shall refuse to be concern'd in the goodness of the Doses, they advise. When the Publick shall be blest with a greater largeness of Mind, and regard for the common Preservation; they will demand the Restoration of the most Ancient and perpetually observ'd Practice of all Physicians, to inspect the Simples, and Preparations of his own Apothecary, because you cannot direct the Amendments of the present Pharmacopeia, nor judge of the goodness of the Medicines, the Apothecaries shall please to provide, till you have recover'd the accurate knowledge of the Simples and Compositions. It is most certain, that the Vileness of the Apothecaries Remedies have preserv'd vast numbers of their Patients from Death, who must have been destroy'd by the rash and unskillful Application of them, if they had had the Vertues and Powers in them to operate in a Disease, they are contrary to and destructive. But the Physicians and the Patients have been unhappily deceiv'd, when the Opiates, the Cordials, the Bark, Rhubarb, Sena, &c. have wanted every part of their Goodness and Efficacy. You must therefore, and common Humanity obliges you, invite your Patients to furnish themselves with all their Domestick Remedies from your Dispensaries, or your own Apothecaries. They may by those Samples compare and discover the badness of the Apothecaries; they may by comparing the Smell, and Taste, and Colour of the Generous Tinctures begin to inform themselves of the vast Disproportion in Vertues and Efficacies of them, when compar'd with the Brandy and Oily Compound Waters. The Emulations of the Physicians directing
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in the Dispensaries, or their own Apothecaries, the improv'd Preparations, will in a short time recover the Knowledge of the most necessary part of the Art of Physick. The old scandalous Collusions of some Physicians with their own Apothecaries are prevented by your fixing the Rates in your College Practice, which has often asserted, that three parts in four are cut off, besides the Retrenchment of many unnecessary Doses, that the present cheat consists in the vast Price of each little shamming Dose, the Boy is made to convey 3 or 4 times a day, to make the great Fee of his Masters Skill and Attendance. There is nothing in your Art more certain, then that the People will take the right way, when they are made to know it. It is an odd Expression in our *English* Language, has a strange Emphasis in it, when they observe with great Joy, *that they save half in half*, you assure them, that they save fifty in the hundred, and the other half of the fifty. But the fewer Doses, and the Goodness will raise the People to an Extasie, when they preserve their halves in halves, and often the Total of their Lives. There will be no part of the Ancient Excellent Practice wanting, when you oblige the Poor Patients in Chronical Cases to address to you at your Houses: You will, which was lately Dr. Sydenham's Method, observe the Motions, and Progresses, and Events of every one of the innumerable Cases. The more grievous and obstinate may receive, at your Dispensaries, the united Council of the Physicians, who meet to repair their Knowledge, as well as the Health and Lives of the Patients. Your Discourses are equally instructive with the Publick Lectures. The last Anatomical, presented to the College, and receiv'd with the greatest Applause of Dr. Branthwayt, assisted, by the direction of your Statutes, by Dr. Shore, who are equally eminent for their Zeal and

and Abilities to reform and improve the Profession, have fixt the Pattern of what the Subject and the Auditory require from the other Members. The Practical Lectures of the Colledge, besides these founded by your Learned and Munificent Benefactors, ought to be reviv'd. Every Member in his turn would communicate the most important Reasons of observing the Powers of Nature, in the Depurations of its Humours, and the sudden or more labour'd distant Expulsions of all the Recrements of the Blood, when the Extraneous Causes are prevented or remov'd. The great necessity would be in every Discourse inculcated of making the most exact and judicious Estimate of the Natural Forces, and those of the Diseases, before the Medicines acting necessarily with the strongest Impressions on one or the other, shall be empirically, and with the greatest hazard to the Patient, pour'd into the Stomach and the Blood. The unnatural Impertinencies of the Atomical Philosophy, the Judgments of Diseases from the Figures and Motions of the Minuteſt Particles, never ſeen or felt, either in our Humors, or the Medicines, would be ſoon exploded. The ſureſt Qualities and Operations of all the Medicines, and their moſt Philoſophical, or moſt Simple and moſt rational Preparations would be fixt and determin'd. Theſe Entertainments ought not to be oſtentatious and pompous, but ſhort and inſtructive: The Out-lying Phyſicians (who have, in defiance to the Law, inſulted your Conſtitution, with the moſt violent and ſenſeleſs and ridiculous Imputations) to be precluded from them, as not prepar'd and capable to underſtand, or not dispos'd to apply them to their Patients. The Publick would ſoon diſcover the difference of the Society united to improve the Art to its greateſt Perfection and the ſeparate Traders, who trafick in Triſſes and ly ſhulking to pirate on the Returns of the others.

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They would be commanded to come into your great Design of restoring the long corrupted and decay'd Profession. The Emblem of your Colledge ought to be affixt, and distinguish to the People the Physicians, who unite to preserve them and the Associates with the Empiricks to contrive the improved Artifices of the greatest Exactions, with the hazard or rather loss of their Lives. The Officers of my *Lord High Marshall* would pull them down from the Pretenders to the People, that they are examin'd and licenc't Physicians. You may apply to your Visitors, or implore a Commission to take the Accompts of the greatest publick Treasure, the health and lives of the People and lay your Statutes before them, with the Character given to them by the learned *Sir Matthew Hale*, that they are the most just and necessary, the best body of Laws he had ever seen. The Members of your Society of Honour and Conscience may address to them, when the others of the opposite Qualifications are basely prostituting the safety of the Publick, and the Honour of your Profession to the Empiricks. Your Visitors would supply any Deficiencies in your Constitution: That the Electors of your Presidents must be unsuspected of any Contagion or Impression from the Apothecaries, of any the least Symptoms of Relapsing into the late infamous Practice of prescribing on the same Paper to fill the Traders in Medicines and the Patients. If the President shall be observ'd, as a Medicine, to lose and evaporate the most active Qualities, Your Visitors will direct and assist you in methods of recovering and retaining them. This Discipline will strangely surprise the People accusom'd to a lazy and stupid Libertinism. They will at last confess, that the negligence and complaisant Supineness of the Magistrate, is the most cruel Tyranny and Oppression. The Villanies of all sorts are complemented, and conniv'd at, and pardon'd: They are permitted, like the Beasts of Prey to revage all the Innocent and Simple Multitude of every Rank, devour the Patients perpetually, without controul, with the two most enormous Crimes, the most visible and impudent Robberies and Destruction of all the Degrees of the unhappy People, who repose the greatest Confidence in their Vertue and Integrity.

